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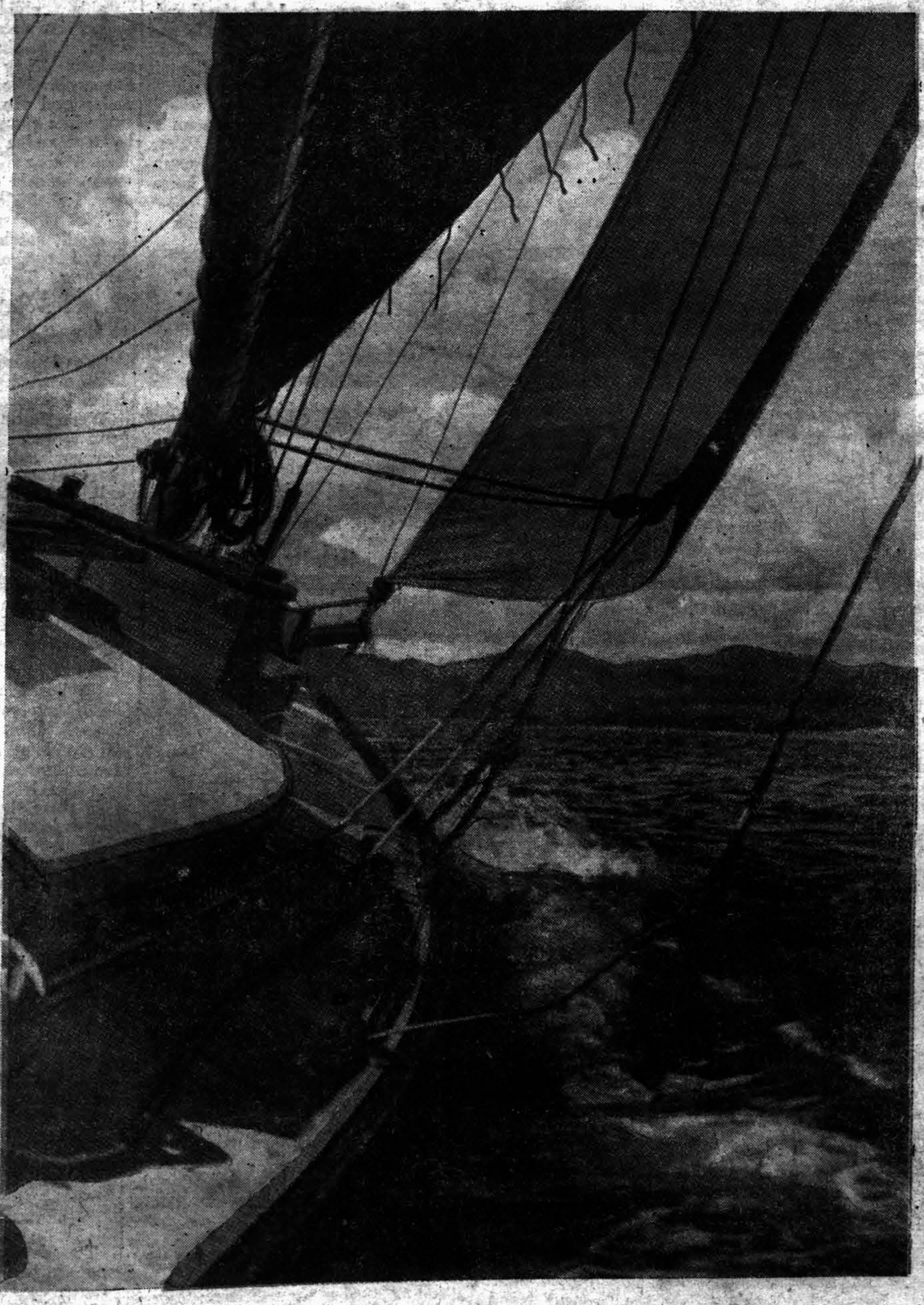

In Memoriam

Franklin Roosevelt—Agent Of A New Time

(See page 3)

The Nambardar's Bull

A Story Of Rustic Kashmir

By S. N. Dhar

They slept on the narrow grass bed, perched over the high loft, partly balanced on a willow and partly propped on two poles.

The loaded rifle, covered with grass, served as their pillow and a heavy mountaineer's blanket, tucked in well under the feet, mantled them warm. The loft rocked like a hammock as she turned restlessly in the warm bed. The delightfully cool summer night of the hills impelled them to seek each other's warmth. They had met after months and so they conversed in a reminiscent mood.

"Jani, I love you more than I loved my wife," murmured Akbar Khan.

"Yes, you always say so," she piped in mockingly, "when you want me like the beast that you are—"

Fierce kisses shut up her mouth, as he went on, "Thank Allah! my wife is dead. You know, I never really intended to marry her. It was father—let him be in Heaven now—who insisted. He knew I loved you so much but he had long ago promised her old father, the upland shepherd. But in marriage, I never forgot you, my fairy child. And now you're here for a brief while."

"This is a lovely night." She was quite right. The willows wafted a pleasant breeze about them. The maize crop that they overlooked and watched from the loft sent them a fresh scent that intoxicated but did not inebriate. The lovers wanted to live like this for ever and ever. But man's wishes rarely find fulfilment in a world where circumstances victimise him and crash his fond world of enchantment in no time.

"Darling, will you love me like this for ever and ever?" broke from the lips of Akbar Khan—still in his dreamland.

His amorous words were drowned by crashing sounds of maize plants being cut and felled to the ground in whole bushels, as it were. Akbar Khan disentangled himself suddenly from Jani's embrace. He put on his clothes in a tense moment, listening to the devastation of his maize patch.

Jani squatted up, arranging her hair. He simply whispered, "A bear! I must have the brute's head." Carrying his gun, he noiselessly alighted to the ground.

Starlight guided his stealthy steps towards the scene of bestial vandalism. He spotted the huge black form, not standing up on the hind legs in the usual depredatory pose of the bear but using its mouth. Seeing that it was clear rifle range, he assured himself in an unthinking moment, "It must be a bear. I'll thunder it and run back to my love's warm body."

There was a resounding echo from the hills as he fired. The form fell at the first shot, emitting a last curious sound, piteous and loud. Unlike a bear? Fatah, sleeping in another nearby loft, jumped down straight on the maize holding and was beside Akbar Khan, saying, "So you've got the devil! Fallen?"

"Let us be cautious," warned Akbar Khan as they groped towards the dead body. A last wriggle and moan. They felt the body all over.

"Horns! it has horns," shouted Fatah.

"What have I done? I've killed a bull," shouted Akbar Khan in dismay, letting his rifle fall from his shoulder.

"It is the Nambardar's big bull, his pride, his treasure. You have done a blunder, Akbar. Now, come on, we'll remove the dead body just now, so that no one knows."

Fatah, Akbar Khan's old friend and neighbour, proved the proverbial friend in need.

He fetched a pole and ropes from his home while Akbar Khan went to inform Jani of what had happened. He helped her down the loft, held her in his arms till he heard Fatah calling. She left towards her father's home, secretly, for Fatah did not know that she was there.

The huge dead body was tied over and over again with ropes to the pole. They hung the pole over their shoulders and lifted, staggering, the beast, who appeared to have grown weightier in death. Only these two sturdy mountaineer-farmers could do this feat of carrying the massive dead body of the bull down the sloping path, wading across brooks and streams. The common fear of discovery gave them energy and will. They trudged down to the roaring mountain stream and unloaded into it the carcass of the Nambardar's bull.

* * *

It was with the consent and knowledge of her mother that Jani would, whenever she came to her father's home, visit Akbar Khan. Her mother had wanted that Jani should have married him but Fate, impersonated by Akbar Khan's domineering father, had worked otherwise.

Early in the night, Jani's mother heard her soft rap on the door of the low mud cottage. She undid the latch without awakening her husband or her children.

"Why have you come back so early?" asked her mother suspiciously. "Did he give you any money and salt?"

"Do I go to him for money?" retorted Jani, panting.

"No, dear, I know you love Akbar Khan. But I've a big family and my husband's illness—"

"Now, shut up and listen," interrupted Jani in the manner of a woman bursting with secret news which she cannot but share with a kindred spirit. "Akbar Khan shot the Nambardar's bull dead!"

"Nambardar's bull! My Allah! What will happen to him now?" She croaked on with her fears about Akbar Khan, for his absence in jail would mean the loss of cash and kind that she extorted from Akbar Khan, mostly without knowledge of Jani. Jani rolled in bed, finding no sleep.

At the first hint of dawn she left her home with a pitcher, saying to her mother, that she would fetch water from the tarn. She took her way to her lover's loft instead but she did not find him there.

As light spread and the singing birds sang cheerfully, she stood up on her toes on the loft. The loft shook, dangerously, but she balanced herself to have a look at Fatah's loft. There she found the grass disturbed and did not find him there. Strange fears upset her.

Soon she heard Akbar Khan and Fatah talking. They were laughing. Her heart still pounded like a hammer. She ducked in for a while to avoid Fatah catching her sight. They separated.

Her loft shook. He gave a cry of delight on seeing her there.

"My temptress! My Laila! Listen," He told her what he and Fatah had done with the corpse of the Nambardar's bull.

* * *

Busy months passed away. The maize harvest was neatly stored away in the granaries. Akbar Khan had paid off his hired labourers. Now he idly smoked his mountain **hookah**—a small handy apparatus, more useful than beautiful. He said to Fatah, "Does the bastard Nambardar now talk about his lost bull?"

In reply Fatah roared with laughter. Tears came to his eyes, as Akbar Khan also joined him in boisterous. laughter Fatah said, "The big sensation of the disappeared bull has after all died. But the Nambardar has not yet lost hope of finding some trace of the bull. They say he is sure that he can spot his bull out of a vast herd. You know, he had branded his clan mark on the bull's rump. He thinks his beloved bull is still alive!"

That tickled them to still more boisterous merriment.

"We must not laugh so much" forebodingly philosophised Akbar Khan. "Anything may happen after such guffaws."

And, it did happen. The tragi-comedy that Life is it does brush aside a complacent triumph with a crashing misfortune.

The blustering Nambardar, at the head of ill-clad mountain police men, the Patwar and other petty village somebodies, made a dramatic entry into Akbar Khan's open courtyard. Akbar Khan and Fatah were as if spellbound as they stood up uncertain and tonguetied.

The Nambardar advanced and prefaced his tirade with rough and heavy slaps on the faces of Akbar Khan and Fatah. "You thieves, you rogues," he raved, "You drove me mad. You killed my bull, you drowned his dead body May God send you to hell and kill you in your bloom as you killed him, my big bull."

The villagers gaped at the handcuffed prisoners. Fatah's wife and children cried and wept. Akbar Khan, seeing them, confessed, "Don't weep, my dear children, Fatah is blameless. He will be freed soon." He said to himself, "You've none to weep for your separation, Akbar. Sweet Jani is away over the mountain-tops with her cursed horse-faced husband."

A policeman's kick hurried him on the path and broke his mad thoughts. He hardly minded the insult. Only one police man accompanied the prisoners and the Nambardar and others. Seven of them 'occupied' the village. Akbar Khan's home was emptied of its valuables, blankets, brass vessels, quilts etc. Fatah's wife was well scrutinised by a lusty policeman who was posted in the village to keep guard over Akbar Khan's and Fatah's property. Other policemen aided by the Patwari and Nambardar, freely extorted money and eatables from other villagers—at least three rupees from each family, eggs, poultry, maize flour, city vegetables, spices, salt, oil and anything else, that they could lay their greedy hands on.

The police sergeant, with his apology for headquarters in a hovel in the town, needed not much use of torture to make the prisoners confess. The Nambardar spat with satisfaction over a smoke as Akbar Khan was beaten and maltreated. The Tehsildar finished the case soon. The chief witness was Jani's mother. Jani was not to be found as she was yet away in some mountain meadow. The prisoners pleaded guilty. The Tehsildar, already bribed by Fatah's father-in-law, freed Fatah with a fine and damages. Akbar Khan was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined one hundred rupees and furthermore he had to pay damages to the Nambardar.

Akbar Khan was puzzled when he saw Jani's mother—the ungrateful procuress, he thought—as the woman who had given him up. He was silent for most part of the trial. The Nambardar looked pleased and avenged as the policemen ordered the prisoner to follow them in their usual uncouth manner.

* * *

The villagers, afraid of the Nambardar, did not even greet the prodigal Akbar Khan, as he, thinned and clad in rags, walked laboriously towards his deserted home. Home! it looked a haunted house! Scenes of police **zoolum** rushed back upon Akbar Khan's tired mind, as he sank down near the door. It was locked. Who had locked it? Could it be Jani or her devilish mother?

Fatah, having heard of Akbar Khan's return, turned up. He looked so happy on seeing Akbar Khan and embraced him tight. Tears welled in their eyes. It was Fatah who spoke after a period of communicative silence, "Akbar brother, I came to see you in the Jail. My son was ill in the City Hospital and I had spent all my savings. I had no **baksheesh** for the gate-keeper—may he die in this very night—and I was not allowed to see you."

"It is right as it is," said the saddened Akbar Khan.

"Here's the key of your house," said Fatah. "We've kept some of your things, the little that was left by those police dogs. Till you set up home, you come and live with us."

"Home! Shall I ever set up home, now that most of my land is gone? The police, the fines and the damages have made me almost bankrupt."

"Never mind, brother," consoled Fatah. "Now come on."

The welcome accorded to him by Fatah's children, whom he used to get city presents, touched Akbar Khan. Instinctively, he felt his pockets. They were empty and his fingers clawed out of the holes. Fatah understood the pathetic gesture and made him change his clothes. They had tea and a good meal.

As Akbar Khan's bed was being made, he said suddenly, "Fatah brother, I shall sleep on my loft."

"No, it is no use. There is only a small patch of maize around it that I got cultivated by a hired labourer. The rest of your land was sold by the Patwari at very small rate to a revenue official's relative to pay off your fines and damages."

"Yes brother, I know that," Akbar Khan insisted. "But I must go there. I feel I must.

When Fatah was gone, Akbar Khan took score of his burning thoughts. Revenge! Kill Jani, her mother, who betrayed the secret of the Nambardar's bull, and kill the Nambardar and be hanged for it. No, not that. Then what? At least Jani's mother was not much to blame. Jani must have told her. Why did she? Why the devil? He looked about and heard the watchman of city-walla's land, his own old land, hooting away the birds. The scent of maize somehow intoxicated him.

He heard a rustle. Who was it? Some one came up his loft. Was it she? Jani, his Jani. She climbed up to him, her head popped up; she embraced him passionately, wildly. The loft creaked and trembled. Her tears, hot and flowing, fell on the nape of his neck.

"So you're here, Akbar dear," she said. "Forgive me, it's all my fault. My mother was a fool. She talked to the Patwari's wife and—"

"Shut up! You ruined me," he shook himself to unclasp her. "Go to your burly husband."

Kill her, he said to himself. See the end of it all, all this nonsense. But she spoke and her voice was as sweet as ever.

"My husband is dead. He died of a fall from his horse. I . . . I'll be free to marry anyone I like after six months."

"Whom?" he said, puzzled, happy and nervous.

"Kiss me," she said, wiping her tears.

Two fellows who had dined well were in the mood for a ridiculous wager.

"I'll bet you," said one, solemnly, "that the first words my wife says when I get home to-night are 'My dear.'"

"And I'll bet you a fiver," said the other, "that she won't say' 'My dear.'"

They proceeded towards the first man's home. He knocked at the door and a head appeared at the window above.

"My dear—" began the man.

His long-suffering wife interrupted with: "'My dear' be hanged. Wait till you come inside."

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In Memoriam

Franklin Roosevelt— Agent of A New Time

BY WALTER MILLIS

On Friday last (April 12), the first anniversary of President Roosevelt's death, the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, near New York City, was presented by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the U.S. Government as a national historic site at an official ceremony which was attended by several thousand persons. This was in keeping with the late President's wishes. President Truman delivered the main address dedicating the site.

This article by Walter Millis is an appreciation of the late President's work.

It is extraordinarily difficult to write of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. So many intense passions have swirled about that name, it has been a fixture for so long in our society, the man himself is so lost behind the torrential events of the critical times which made him. The history and the personality are inextricably interwoven, and it will take many years to attain the perspectives by which either can be judged.

But it is already a measure of Roosevelt's greatness that he can be seen and assessed only against the colossal background out of which he arose. There are many varying views of it which will lead to as many varying estimates of Franklin Roosevelt's position in history. To the present writer it seems clear that the period of the early thirties represented a far-reaching breakdown of the leading ideas and institutions which had ruled among men for the preceding century. The effective principle by which the nations had been guided were ending in deepseated contradictions in both the domestic and the international organization of society. The ideal of the free market was ending in rigidity, stagnation, and collapse. The ideal of democratic liberty and "self-determination" was ending in a passionate and oppressive nationalism and total war. Change was imperative, and inevitable.

His equipment was an unbounded self-confidence, a large store of that rather rare type of courage which is unimpressed by precedent and unterrified by novelty, a good understanding of American history and character.

He had the opportunity to do something. The times were sick with inanition and convention. No one could see the whole distance into the future, but some things were obvious. There was a universal poverty and unemployment in the world. There were at the same time immense untapped resources on every side—resources of materials, plants, skills, enthusiasms—which could not be utilized because the "distributive system" had broken down.

IMPERISHABLE MARK

But there were also great new mechanism of social invention, most of them centering around the power of government, lying unemployed under the taboos of orthodox politico-economic theory. These were the mechanisms of currency management, differential taxation, subsidy, government-encouraged organization of labor, agriculture, and industry. There was no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt was resolved to use them, without regard to the myths and taboos. But he was also convinced that they must be, and could be, used only within the framework of American democratic process. This conviction may have flowed, in part, from an inability to understand just what were the real limits of that process, or to perceive how profoundly it might be modified by initiatives which to their author appeared no more than the obvious promptings of common sense. However that may be, Mr. Roosevelt had no undue doubts about possible effect. He believed that the American socio-economic system could be made over on a much more modern, equitable, and stable pattern without doing any basic violence to the constitutional system.

He plunged with confidence into the economic crisis which confronted him in March, 1933, on the doorstep of the White House. He reopened the banks, began to balance the budget, devalued the dollar, "rationalized" agriculture, and then unbalanced the budget again in order to pump Federal credit into the industrial system with vast programms of public works. Men's hearts were uplifted; the machinery was working again.

At the end of the first Administration there was really very little left of that sweeping vision of radical reform, leading to a prosperous, balanced, and secure economy, with all well-housed, well-fed, and happy which had inspired the first roaring days of the "New Deal." Some of it had been destroyed by recalcitrant opposition, some of it by the courts, but most of it by the hard fact that human affairs are infinitely more intricate, more resistant to planned control, more subtle in their operation, than Mr. Roosevelt appeared to have realized. Yet the very fact that the original New Deal programms has not been pushed ruthlessly to their logical extremes is powerful attestation to the underlying common sense and democratic restraint of the man who presided over them; while the fact that the New Deal had actually left an imperishable mark upon American history is scarcely to be denied.

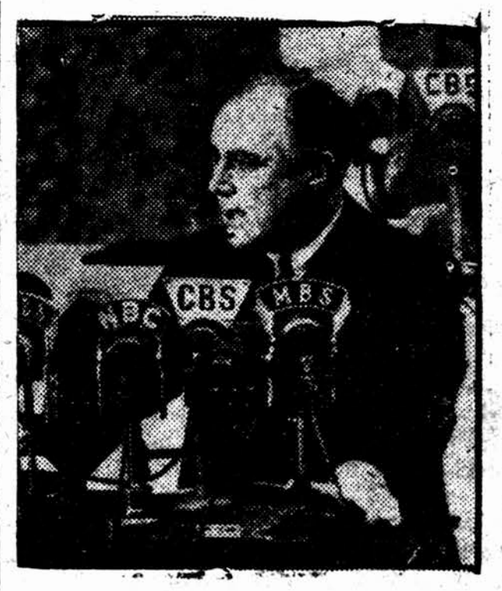
NEW DEAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For all its confusions and its numerous failures, the New Deal through the first two administrations was to modify and modernize the American politico-economic system in several fundamental ways which none has since offered to undo. Today its enduring contributions seem rather simple, almost obvious; the devaluation of the dollar and large-scale deficit financing in times of economic collapse; the regulation of the security exchanges and of the processes of credit formation; the support and subsidization of agriculture on a plane of competitive equality with industrial management; social insurance, and governmental authority and support for the process of industrial organization, with governmental wage floors and hour ceilings to constrain still further the insecurities of the competitive process.

One further, and somewhat subtler, contribution may be added. In the afmous supreme Court case Mr. Roosevelt's opponents were victorious, but it was a Pyrrhic victory. The Constitution was preserved intact but the Supreme Court itself was not. In the upshot the principle was fairly well established that, while the Court retained its independent barking power, that power was severely limited and a purely legal and constitutional argument could never permanently interdict change which was demanded by the temper of the times and appeared to be in accord with the basic popular will.

In three elections, opposition has never seriously challenged any of these essential achievements of the New Deal. Most of them, as has been said, seem obvious today; yet, all together, they add up to a very real revolution in American life. They assert both a power on the part of central government over the economic affairs of the people, and a responsibility on the part of that government to see that the economic machine runs substantially toward securing the "greatest good for the greatest number" which are new in our history. They announce the end of the theoretically "automatic" and often oppressive power of the laissez faire tradition.

But unfortunately, the crisis was not merely domestic but global, it was not merely a problem in economics but a vast problem in all human relations. The Great Depression, which had sprung from the Great War, was to end in a second and vastly greater war. Roosevelt's career ran curiously parallel, though on a much greater scale of complexity and difficulty, to that of Woodrow Wilson, and in this respect, also, the parallel was close. The man who moved so swiftly and boldly to deal with the domestic problem, as Wlison had done in 1913, was strikingly hesitant and uncertain as the danger of a great foreign war began to shape upon the horizon. It cost Wilson agonies of indecision to guide American policy through the first years of the first war period. Roosevelt was rarely indecisive, and he retained throughout a faith in his own dexterity and acuteness



President Roosevelt did more to foresee and prevent the great catastrophe than many of his countrymen.

ROOSEVELT'S FORESIGHT

When the catastrophe finally arrived in full force in May, 1940, he grasped its implications accurately and again he moved to action with a boldness equal to that of 1933 and with an even sounder understanding, perhaps, of the essential elements of the problem. Three things he saw sharply and at once. One was the immediate threat of Hitlerism to the American world and the fact that the British Isles represented the last, vital bastion of that world. A second was the immense latent power of the American industrial machine to produce the weapons which could turn the precarious balance. The third was the fact that only through the organization and co-operation of the free peoples—through a genuine international system similar to that which had failed after 1918—could further such catastrophes be averted and the colossal sacrifices of war be made good.

Both at home and abroad—and in the end the two proved to be the same thing—Franklin Roosevelt was the agent of a new time; he was an historic figure who, whatever his mistakes and limitations, did a work that had to be done somehow and by someone, and who did it with a skill, a reasonableness, a sense of American ways and American traditions that will leave his countrymen forever in debt to him. That, it must seem to many, is the best verdict which can be rendered today upon his unprecedented twelve years as President of the United States. It necessarily leaves many aspects of his career and character untouched. It says nothing about many of the things which men will long debate. It is only a first, rough estimate. But it does say that he was a very great man.

Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park now a national historic site of the U. S.

Our London Letter

Vegetarianism Becomes Popular In Britain

(By Air Mail)

Sir Stafford Cripps' attribution of his increase in girth to a larger consumption of vegetables, especially carrots and cauliflower, brings into light the fact that the shortage of meat and fish in the United Kingdom during the war has led the British people to acquire a great deal of knowledge of the value of vegetables as food.

Confirmed meat-eaters before the war are now appreciative of the truth that a plate of boiled vegetables is as good a meal, if not a better one, than a plate of roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and a toasted potato or two. Vegetarianism is no longer regarded anywhere in Britain as an eccntricity, although there has been, it must be confessed, a far less conversion to complete vegetarianism than one might have anticipated. This has been in a large measure, due to the lack of fruit, nuts and milk.

In spite of the limitations imposed upon vegetarianism by the smallness of the milk ration and the lack of nuts and fruit, Indian students who have arrived in this country during the last one year, have experienced no difficulty in living upon a vegetable diet. The only thing that they have been missing on their plate is the rice. But their landladies have followed the example of Indian restaurant and are concocting a dish of barley mixed with Egyptian lentils. This has become a popular substitute for the rice.

CASE OF MR. HOLSINGER

Indeed, vegetarian societies and restaurants catering only vegetarian meals are doing very well. Many doctors are also advising their patients to go on vegetarian diet. One of the patients, Mr. Frederick Holsinger, who founded the "Indian Daily Mail", is very pleased for the advice given to him by his doctor friend, Josiah Oldfield, president of the Fruitarian Society. Mr. Holsinger consulted Dr. Oldfield for severe rheumatism, which he had contracted as a result of exposure in fire-watching during the Great Blitz.

In spite of the treatment in the two leading hospitals for rheumatism during four years, his rheumatism steadily got worse and in the autumn of last year his right arm was largely paralyzed. Moreover, Mr. Holsinger suffered severely from that chronic feeling of tiredness, which is vaguely attributed to the war. His condition was so bad that he felt that his active life would soon come to an end and that he would end his days a helpless cripple, because both his legs and arms were affected.

"On Dr. Oldfield's advice," said Mr. Holsinger, "I gave up meat, fish, salt, tea and sugar and considerably reduced my consumption of bread and other cereals. Half an hour after my first vegetarian meal I shook off the chronic tired feeling and have not felt it since. This feeling of exhaustion used to overtake me after my dinner and reduced me to a state of complete physical collapse, from which I shook myself free in the mornings only with a great effort of the will. Even my day's work was affected by it. Now I can work from six in the morning till past midnight every day without feeling tired, and I awakened in the mornings feeling fully refreshed after five or six hours sleep."

I asked him how far he is cured of rheumatism and Mr. Holsinger replied "I have been rapidly shaking off my rheumatism. I have largely regained the full use of my right arm and hand, although I have not been carrying out the entire treatment, except in regard to diet. I am as energetic as I was twenty-three years ago when I was conducting the "Indian Daily Mail". Yet, at the beginning of December last, I felt and looked a tired old man. Now I am 54, but no one would suppose that I am much past forty. It was the prompt restoration of my health by Dr. Oldfield's treatment that led me to announce the founding of the "London Post".

A NEW PAPER

The "London Post" is to be a new evening daily newspaper but, according to Mr. Holsinger, it will start as a fortnightly journal. When I asked Mr. Holsinger if there is any need for such a paper, his reply was "the principle of the freedom of the press can possess value to the community only if it is implemented with vigour and ability. In order to re-establish the true concept of a free press and effectively to implement it, I have resolved to undertake the formidable task of the organisation of the "London Post", which will bear the character and the stamp of the "Westminster Gazette". I feel it my duty in the present world crisis of the world to impose the task upon myself.

The present position is that the only opinion allowed publication in a newspaper are either opinions, which have already acquired popularity, or opinions, which are held by the political group or chieftain who controls it. All other opinions are denied publicity unless circumstances compel the concession. The newspapers suppress independent thought as completely and as drastically as it might be effected by an arbitrary government. Editorial responsibility has been perverted into totalitarian dictatorship. This state of things is the negation of democracy and the mockery of the freedom of the press. It is a situation, which is pregnant with danger to the nation and the world at large.

Coming back to his vegetarian diet, Mr. Holsinger added "my first vegetarian meal consisted of potatoes, cabbage, leeks, celery and carrots, and the vegetables I eat are only those which are sold daily in the shops. I have had no nuts. The butter ration is only three ounces, the milk ration only two and a half pints (It will be three pints a week from the second week of April). I eat very little cheese. Still, I have felt well fed and have no craving for meat or sweets. I have cut down my consumption of bread by fifty per cent. I neither drink nor smoke. I am quite sound organically, and I look forward to the future with every confidence of sound health and vigorous activity as a vegetarian. I will never give up my vegetarianism."

FOR COMBATING SHORTAGE

Mr. Holsinger has come to the conclusion that the tired feeling, of which so much is heard nowadays in England, is almost entirely due to wrong feeding. There has admittedly been an excessive consumption of bread in Britain, because of the shortage of flesh foods, and the tired feeling is the result of starch poisoning. Throughout the war there has been an abundance of vegetables. Year after year, there have been gluts of cabbages, than which there is no better article of diet.

If the British people will only eat more vegetables, they would be able to spare cereals for the countries facing starvation not only without injury to themselves but also with an improvement in their health and vigour. The same applies to the United States, which could, moreover, dispense with a vast part of the meat it is consuming.

The salvation of the lives of a hundred million people this year depends upon the adoption of vegetarianism in the more fortunately placed countries and the realization of the truth that, while a small quantity of cereals per day is beneficial, excessive consumption of cereals is definitely harmful. The Government would fail in its duty to the world if it does not introduce bread rationing in this country and thus compel a larger consumption of vegetables. Better distribution of vegetables and the establishment of shops where cooked vegetables could be served, as in France, are necessary supplementary measures.

.....

Gerald Williams, M.P. writes to the "Daily Telegraph" to ask whether the British public knows what nationalisation really means. He says during the general election a middle-aged lady said to him: "I don't understand you politicians. You come round here to ask me to vote 'National' and yet you are against nationalisation."

.....

A NAZI BILL

According to the "Manchester Guardian" as Covent Garden emptied, Mr. Ernest Bevin, a substantial piece of flotsam, was borne out on the tide of the retreating audience. Just behind him in the crush was a lady with all the appearance of a dowager of the old school. She was heard to exclaim "There he is! I must touch him." And she bent forward and lightly touched the shoulder of Mr. Bevin's coat and was satisfied.

.....

Erich Knauf was a German Socialist. He was a printer and exdirector of a Book Guild, a co-operative venture for publishing socialist literature. On May 3rd, 1944, he was executed by the Nazis.

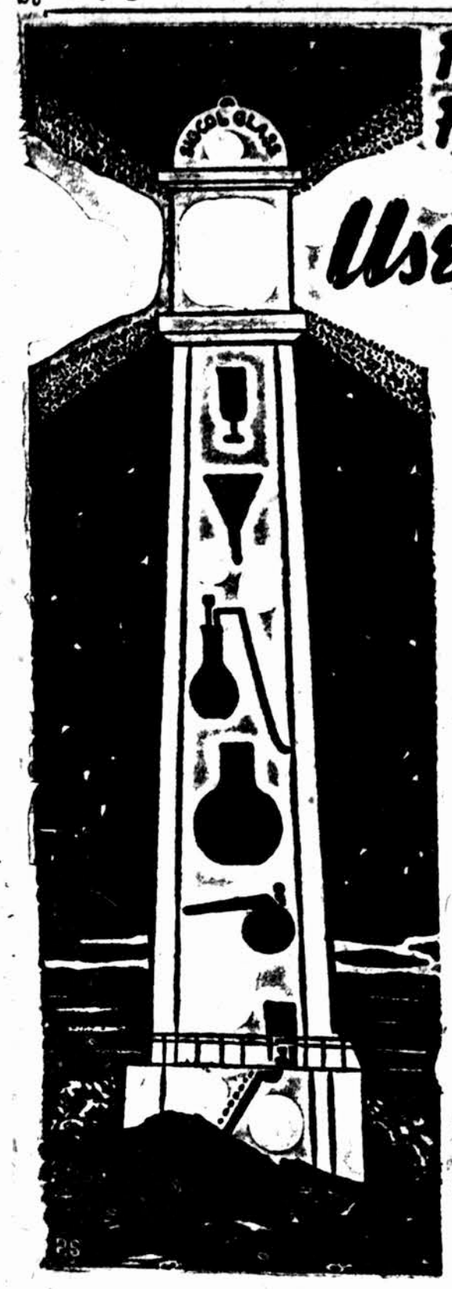
Shortly afterwards his widow received a bill from the Attorney-General, People's Tribunal. It was headed, "Bill of Costs, Criminal Proceedings against Erich Knauf." Here are the items as listed:

Fee for death sentence..Marks	300
Postage	1.84
Fee for official defence.... counsel	81.60
Stay in prison, 26 days ..	44.00
Cost of execution	158.18
Postage for this bill	.12
Total Marks	585.74

It was stated that Knauf's heirs were liable to meet the bill.

Holsinger Plans An Evening Daily

(From Our London Correspondent)



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While Politics Divide,

ART UNITES THE PEOPLE!

AN APPRECIATION OF THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE BALLET "INDIA IMMORTAL"

By S. Sastri

India in the past was linked up as a whole and invulnerable subcontinent. The whole peninsula in spite of the great distances and lack of proper communication, was unified culturally. The old customs and culture were instrumental in knitting it into a harmonious unit. If we delve deep into its past history we find that this influence did not stop on the shores of India. Indian culture travelled further to the Malay Archipelago and to the far eastern islands of Bali and Java, which were closely connected to the mainland of India due to the influence of its culture.

The great Epics, the Ramayana and Mahabharat, the wealth of Indian folklore, its dances and philosophic thoughts, its valuation of life, and its laws of social conduct were all adopted and assimilated by these distant races. Even today in Java and Bali the people have great faith in their ancestral traditions and culture. Bhim and Arjun, Ram and Hanuman, still live in their famous dances and shadow plays. Thus whatever were their religious or political differences the bond of a common culture united them as one.

Today in spite of roads, railways, airways, responsible governments and many other facilities which have made life much more worth living, we are still cut off from each other and there is a complete lack of faith and understanding amongst us. Our ignorance of the past is appalling and we seem to glorify it. We are quite content mimicking the so-called culture of the people who were Barbarians when we were already a highly civilised nation.

We do not know and care less to know. Our sense of values and moral relations to each other are completely lost and it is rather a shame that we should be haggling over minor things which scarcely matter. Our position is very much like that of the proverbial monkeys with the bread who invited the cat to settle their differences. The past tradition, the experience of millions crystallised into things of permanent value, the conscious and combined efforts of generations and the gradual evolution, will perhaps be the most important factors in determining our path of action.

ART ABOVE ALL

What steps can we take today to bring about the instinct of unity in India, a thing which is looming large in the minds of our people? What steps should we take so that we can raise ourselves above petty wranglings and ultimately help the world to reorganise itself on a more humanistic and civilized basis.

Cultural organisations in this respect fulfil the view of the accepted authorities on education that in the revival of understanding to come, art will prove to be one of the most important factors. It will be a necessity to the development of the full man—his mind and body. For art alone can rise above caste, creed and colour and serve as the link between the heterogenous elements in our country.

The first practical steps towards the realisation of this object would be to start organisations devoted to art, education and other cultural aspects of life, as well as unify the already operating organisations working with the same end in view. This would be possible only if the patriotic youth of the country organise themselves into a network of such organisations operating throughout the country. These groups consisting of sincere and enthusiastic workers could help in co-ordinating the different institutions and individuals interested in the idea. Such a network of cultural organisations would definitely evolve an united, constructive and effective plan of work.

There are many well-known institutions like the Tagore Society, the Calcutta Art Society. The Theosophical Society at Adyar and the Uday Shankar Culture Centre (now suspended temporarily). Among these excepting perhaps the Culture Centre, the institutions have been very partial in their nature, their activities being restricted to a certain class or province only. They have done less than little to popularise our culture and carry the message of freedom and unity to the common people of our country.

THE I.P.T.A.

The Indian People's Theatre Association, young as it is, is perhaps the only organisation based on these lines which has done the most active work in the last few years. Unlike the other organisations it has justified its motto of taking the art of the country to the people. With an enthusiastic band of young men and women who have sacrificed their careers for the noble ideals of the organisation, the small group has carried the message of freedom and unity to the remotest villages of India. Perhaps it is much more well-known and popular in the villages than among the sophisticated people of the cities.

Through drama, dance, ballets, poadas, and other folk art forms it has been doing great work to make our people more conscious, both politically and socially.

In this respect the Central Dance Troupe which was started in 1944 has been playing a very important part. Under the guidance and direction of two young and idealistic minded youths, Shanti Burdhan and Ravi Shankar the troupe has travelled amongst the peasants of Bengal, Andhra, Bombay and other places, too. During the Bengal famine last year it collected nearly a lakh for relief work.

"INDIA IMMORTAL"

It is rather unfortunate that an active organisation like the I.P.T.A. has not received the public support that it ought to get. The people, it seems, are not yet completely aware of the fine work it is doing. Last year I had the occasion to see the ballet 'Spirit of India', but I was very critical about it as the presentation was rather crude and immature. But one thing that struck me greatly was the obvious sincerity with which the items were executed.

Again this year I saw their new ballet 'India Immortal' presented at the ELITE stage in Calcutta. After sitting through the show I knew that here was something which every one should see. Not since Uday Shankar's "Labour and Machinery" and "The Rhythm of Life" have I seen such a successful attempt to present a vast canvas of events lucidly expressed through the medium of the dance. Here are a series of colourful and spectacular intepretative dances links together to so beautifully that we feel the entire cavalcade of history passing before our eyes—all the way from the Vedic Age, down through the Mediaeval times, the coming of the Muslims to synthesis of Hindu and Muslim culture, the inroads of imperialism and the resultant confusion and impasse. Compared to their earlier shows I found the I.P.T.A's INDIA IMMORTAL better visualized, more polished and matured. And yet, because of the long period sought to be covered within forty-five minutes, at certain paces the incidents have had to be skipped over or just lightly touched. It would have been more compact and effective if fewer episodes were treated with greater detail and intensity. But the most important thing about this ballet is not the triumph of technique, striking as that is, but the feeling of historical continuity and cultural homogeniety that the composers and the dancers are able to communicate. No patriot can be unmoved by this rousing spectacle.

Besides the main ballet, the other items in the programme which impressed me, were "Chaturanga", "Gajan", "Fishermen", "Boatmen", Holi and Ram Leela.

An important part of the ballet and the other dances is the music by Ravi Shankar. Not for a moment did his composition seek to distract one's attention from the dancers, but led them on to their climax. And yet every little piece is made more beautiful, more expressive, more eloquent by the subtle use of musical effect. With such a splendid beginning, one expects great things from young Ravi in the future.

PLEA FOR UNITY

It is gratifying to learn that the I.P.T.A. artistes have performed not only before appreciative audiences in theatres but also before crowds of workers and peasants who are generally denied such vitalizing contacts with beauty and grace. In-

(Continued on Page 21)

AFTER DEATH—WHAT?

By J. B. Brace

"For the time being we should find enough consolation in being told that we become after death what we were before birth; that if we do not know who we were, or what we were, or that we ever existed before, we would look upon that condition after death as though it was as normal as our present life"

Of all the fears that beset us, there is none more aweinspiring than the grim prospect of death.

We look upon death as a disastrous calamity, and seek consolation in the palliation which a visionary world beyond offers, and of which we know nothing except that which is hypothetical or doctrinal. Yet what could the joys of Heaven be, seeing that the essential condition of joy depends upon the existence of a contrasting condition? The essence of a feast would depend upon the measure of the fast.

In Heaven there is no such thing as misfortune by which we could measure its joys. What qualities would virtue have if there was no such thing as vice? Where would we find the rich man if there was no such thing as poverty? And just as the sunshine would have no value if there was no darkness, there could be no joy where sorrow was a thing entirely unknown.

INCONCLUSIVE ARGUMENTS

The arguments against the survival of the soul are as inconclusive as those in support of it. The intriguing question, however, is not whether the soul survives, but when does death actually occur. In other words, what is Death? For centuries men have been trying to find out what it is. They might have succeeded if only they had concentrated their efforts towards discovering first what life is, for to know the origin of the one would lead to the discovery of the precise nature of the other. The Roman Emperor Fredrick II had a man encased in a hermetically sealed cask on which he and his attendants sat, waiting to see if anything appeared while the man suffocated inside. Nothing did.

Einstein has proved that there is no such thing as a straight line. In this age of relativity we may well ask whether we die because the heart stops beating, or the heart stops beating because we die. With advancing knowledge we may ultimately discover many things that have all the while been illusory. Recent experiments have shown that the heart can function even when taken a part—that its beating does not necessarily depend upon that which we call life.

On the other hand, there are many cases on record where the heart has ceased to function in spite of life still existing. Should we then conclude that our material self is dependent on life, or that life is dependent on our material self? It would be reasonable to suppose that life being a form of energy (call it vibration, radiation or whatever you like), it should be possible to infuse it again as it is possible to recharge an exhausted battery, if only we could discover the exact process of supplying or reviving the lost energy.

TWO DISTINCT THINGS

It has already been demonstrated in the Scriptures that dead men can be brought to life. We might have accepted them as miracles if they were confined to a Divine Being as Christ, but when others who did not possess the Godhead in them accomplished the same thing, then, clearly, it is within the scope of human possibility. Many of the things we looked upon as miracles have been scientifically explained.

What then is death? Whether or not we agree that it is a sudden discharge of vital energy, there seems to be some truth in the belief of some biologists that life in some way makes use of atomic energy. Can thought force create this energy? We have seen it can. But, besides that, can it be harnessed in a laboratory? It is certainly not scientifically impossible with our present knowledge of the electrical basis of matter and the electrical nature of life.

Life and matter are two distinct things; but while matter is indistructible, could the same be said of life with any measure of certainty, even though the concensus of opinion is that the soul survives? Some believe that death is the end of all. Others believe in the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul.

If we accept the theory of reincartionists that when a man dies his soul passes into that of an animal, we would have to admit the immortality of the animal's soul as well if only for the reason that it was once the soul of a man who has now become a fox (or, more correctly, a man-fox) with all the characteristics of a fox, but none whatsoever of the social and intellectual characteristics of man. The Darwinian theory of evolution might have to be recast if only to allow for the possibility that a monkey might actually have evolved from a circus clown, though the monkey in point of fact existed much before the circus came into being and before Barnum made his clowns famous.

NO POSITIVE PROOF

Be that as it may, would the soul after the death of the fox still survive to find a new abode in, let us say, a slippery eel in accordance with the theory of successive existence? There are cases which incline us to the belief that humans can reincarnate as humans, but no animal has ever furnished any evidence of having once been a human being—not even the monkey. We are told that we are rewarded or punished not for what we have done but by what we have done. Granting that a politician becomes a fox and after that a rattle-snake, what does it matter, so long as the fox knows nothing of the man he once was, and the snake is equally ignorant of having once paraded this world as Mr. Reynard?

The essence of punishment lies in its being felt. Of what use is it therefore if a man be transformed into a pig if he has no idea that he was once, let us say, the Lord Mayor before he became a grunter? We would first want proof that the new existence is a continuation of a previous one. That proof has hitherto not been furnished. It is said that infant prodigees have within them the germ of a faculty that was once over-developed in their previous life which asserts itself in the present one. But it has also been acknowledged that infant prodigees have rarely attained as adults what they promised as children. An infant prodigee is as much a freak of nature as a cow with five legs or a politician with a double tongue.

MASS OF VIBRATIONS

There are cases in which people have furnished evidence of life in a previous birth, but would that prove the survival of the soul or ego? Should we not rather regard man as a set of vibrations, varying with each individual, and allow for the possibility that a man thinks he has lived before, due to his vibrations coinciding with the vibrations (recorded in the ether) of another who is dead?

The whole universe is a mass of vibrations. Besides light, colour and sound being vibrations, even form is said to be vibrations, and some daring scientists have gone so far as to assert that even an event is a set of vibrations recorded in the ether, and that some day it may be possible not only to photograph the battle of Waterloo, but also to tune in to Christ's sermon on the Mount. If that is all true, then thought theorists are right in asserting that thought is vibration, which, in accordance with its intensity, registers itself ins the ether; and memory is a proces in which the mind by an effort creates a condition which makes it possible to tune in to vibrations of the past.

On this basis it would be reasonable to suppose that impressions of a previous birth may be due to the sympathetic vibrations of the one who is living with one who is long since dead.

NO CONSCIOUSNESS

The Pharisees believed in the persistence of the consciousness after death, and their contemporaries the Sadducees in annihilation. Unfortunately, and strangely enough, those raised from the dead did not find it of any import to tell the world what happened to them during the interim. Obviously, conciousness did not exist either in the body or the soul. This, indeed would be natural, since consciousness is a cerebral phenomenon, and cerebral function being organic, every result dependent on its function must automatically cease when that functioning is dead.

Some people offer food for the dead and claim that they actually eat it. If some day some man took it upon himself to learn the art of fencing from a dead master of this live art, and slashed at his unseen adversary (the dead master) in a series of parries and thrusts in mid air, we should consider him stark mad instead of taking it as another proof that, besides the dead being able to eat, they can also put us through a course of training in fencing, boxing or algebra.

Right at the end of this grand array of queer thinkers comes another class of people who dont even believe that they are living. Can you beat that? Life becomes a dream— a mere episode. But still the dreamer is there all the same.

TEMPORARY LIVING PHASE

Occultists describe life as subjective and objective. Much they have to say is vague, leading through a zig-zag course back to where they started from. Birth and death are described as two doors—one through which the ego enters into objective life and the other through which it passes to subjective life whence it came. In other words, this life is a temporary living phase of a dead existence. I say "dead" because if we really had a live one before we were born, it is as good as nothing so long as we know nothing about it. The same would apply to the period after death.

Last, but not least, comes the physicist who while asserting that matter does not exist—that everything is a mass of electrons and protons, conveniently overlooks the astounding fact that electrons and protons themselves are a form of matter. Thus he tries to dispose of the body as being an invention of the mind. At the other extreme we are confronted with the theories of some scientists who reasoning with their minds, still assert that there is no such thing as mind, and that every mental (sic) activity is an activity of the body.

ONLY CONSOLATION

That might account for the wriggling of a lizard's tail after it has been severed from the body. Whether we call it reflex muscular action or some kind of reaction, the fact remains that it jumps like a monkey on hot bricks without being connected with the cerebral nerve centre. Still that does not prove survival of the consciousness in the tail. Consciousness being conditioned by the organism, there remains no doubt that it is extinguished by death.

For the time being we should find enough consolation in being told that we become after our death what we were before our birth; that if we do not know who we were, or what we were or that we ever existed before, we would look upon that condition after death as though it was as normal as our present life. Said Job (Ch. I, 21) "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I enter thither."

SO SIMPLE

"It's surprising," said the professor to his wife at breakfast, "to think how ignorant we all are. Nearly every man is a specialist in his own particular line, and in consequence we are all as narrow-minded as it is possible to be."

"Yes, dear," said his wife.

"I, for instance," he continued, "am ashamed of my failure to keep abreast of modern science. Take electric light, for example. I haven't the least idea how it works."

His wife gave him a patronizing look and smiled.

"Why, Herbert, I'm ashamed of you, too. It's simple! You just press a switch, that's all!"

*

"Can you cook?" asked the prospective employer of the demobbed A.T.S. who was seeking a job.

"I'm afraid I can't," answered the girl, cheerfully.

"Understand the care of children?"

"Not a bit."

"Then what can you do?"

"I can assemble a machine-gun".

*

The Society of Weather Forecasters halted their meteorological activities for one day and went on a picnic. A keen reporter, desiring to know just how such a group would disport themselves, called upon the president of the society the next day and asked, "What happened?"

"Nothing," came the prognosticator's gloomy reply. "It rained!"

A coffee salesman was travelling through Alabama, and as he waited for a train in a small town he chatted with a lazy-looking Negro idling on a seat at the station.

"Ever drink coffee?" he inquired, with an eye to stirring up interest in his line.

The Negro admitted he drank a lot of coffee: Fifty cups a day.

"Fifty cups a day! Doesn't it keep you awake?" inquired the salesman.

"Well, it helps!" answered the Negro.

*

A little man dashed into a public-house and said to the landlord: "A large ginger ale?"

He looked a little shaken, so the landlord asked him what was wrong.

"I just got home to find a strange man kissing my wife!"

"And what did you do?" asked the landlord

"I picked up his umbrella and smashed it across my knee and said: 'There! I hope it rains'!"

*

Macpherson had invited his friend McTavish to have a drink.

"Say when," he said, hopefully, and poured a wee drop into the glass. McTavish was silent.

Cautiously, Macpherson poured out another drop. Again silence from McTavish.

"Did you hear about the fire at George's?" said Macpherson, suddenly.

"When?" asked his friend, innocently

Macpherson put the bottle down with a sigh of relief.

Oil & Politics

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF UNO?

By Louis Fischer

The international crisis over Iran has fortunately been tided over. But was the handling of the delicate question by the Security Council of the UNO all that could be desired?

In Fischer's view it was ALL WRONG ....

NEW YORK, (By Cable)

The first world war and the second world war commenced with attacks by big powers on weak powers.

The purpose of any war prevention society is to protect weak countries against strong countries. This is the task which faced the UNO at its first session on American soil.

The second world war was fought to re-establish the rule of law, to give law precedence over the will of the dictator. Without law, there can be no peace in the village, country, state, nation or the world.

This is the essence of the Iranian situation. Not oil. Not procedural matters in the Security Council. Not prejudices for or against Russia. The issue is the maintenance of peace through the maintenance of law.

When a man takes the law into his own hands, there are crimes. When a nation takes the law into its own hands, there is insecurity for all.

RUSSIAN WALK-OUT

The Soviet Government took the law into its own hands in Iran by keeping Russian troops on Iranian soil past March 2, 1946, in contravention of international agreements and against the wishes of the Federal authorities in Iran.

The UNO attempted to restore legality.

Significantly, it was Hassan Pasha, the delegate of Egypt, a small country , and a Moslem country like Iran and one that knows what it means to have foreign troops on its soil, who put the fight on the basis of principle. "With some heat," as Russian delegate Andrei Gromyko later described Hassan Pasha's speech, the Egyptian turned to the Security Council and declared, "I want to stress the fact that small countries today are waiting for your decision but we want to see the big powers respect their treaty obligations..... The whole world is waiting for our decision today."

Gromyko said to let it wait until April tenth. The Council refused to postpone discussion on Iran until that date. Gromyko "took a walk."

Why did Russia want a postponement till April tenth?

Gromyko read to the Council a statement issued by Premier Stalin to Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press of America, saying that there already was an "understanding concluded between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Iran." Secretary of State James Byrnes and Iranian Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Hussein Ala, replied that this was untrue.

WHY THE DELAY?

Challenged about the nature of Stalin's alleged "understanding" with Iran, Gromyko asserted that it provided for the evacuation of the Red Army in Iran "in a period of five to six weeks unless unforeseen circumstances arise."

Now, according to the Anglo-Russian-Iranian Treaty, Soviet troops should have left on March 2nd. April 10th is five weeks and four days after March second.

The "understanding" according to Stalin and Gromyko was that if by April 10th there were no "unforeseen circumstances" there would be no Iranian rejection of the terms which Moscow wanted Teheran to accept. Hussein Ala specified those terms at the Security Council session on March 27th: a recognition of the autonomy of the Soviet-launched (Government in Azerbaijan Province in North Iran and oil rights in North Iran.

Stalin knew that a discussion of the question by the UNO would have given Iran a courage to resist the Russian demands. Iran looked to the UNO to save its sovereignty and integrity. Stalin accordingly wanted the matter dropped until April 10th; by then he felt that Iranian Premier (Ghavam Sultaneh would have to yield

SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE

Pressure on a weak country like Iran is a concrete and terrible thing. Russia has overthrown Iranian cabinets. Ministers and high officials can be bribed with money or promises of future support so that they can be intimidated in many ways. The Tudeh Party favoured by Moscow prevented the Iranian Parliament from being convened. Ghavam is not the master in his own house. Not all his officials agree with him and some even dare to differ from him publicly because they have Moscow's encouragement.

Ghavam and Ala hoped that the UNO and world public opinion would serve to counter-pressure Moscow's pressure.

What did the UNO do? It split the difference. It postponed the debate until April 3rd and asked Stalin and Ghavam to supply the Security Council with information on the true state of affairs in Iran. Everybody knows the true state of affairs in Iran: Russia is intent upon obtaining a firm territorial base in side the country.

Iran consequently raises two paramount questions: firstly, can anything be done about the further extension of Russia's new Empire? It already embraces one hundred and seventy million people within the Soviet Union and approximately one hundred and fifty million people outside—three hundred and thirty million people in all. Secondly, what is the future of the UNO?

ALL WRONG

Russia's request for a postponement involved the central principle on which the UNO must take its stand or fail. A small nation complains to the Security Council against a big power. The Council replies as it replied in January last at the London session and now again: try to settle this between yourselves; if you don't succeed, we will deal with the matter.

But this is all wrong. A big power, especially with its troops on the soil of a small country, has a gigantic advantage. What the UNO should have done in January and March was to insert itself between Russia and Iran and call a halt by pressure and insist on a just settlement through its mediation. This would have been a valuable precedent to the future treatment of aggressors and imperialists.

But the UNO did not do this. Instead, direct negotiations took place between Moscow and Teheran. These resulted in an agreement which granted oil rights to Russia—oil rights which the Russians had been after for a long time.

Then, with their objective achieved, the Russians, through Gromyko, sent an angry letter to the Security Council demanding that Iran be dropped from the agenda. This letter has met with opposition both from Britain and the U.S. unfair to Iran.

ONFAIR TO IRAN

These direct negotiations between Moscow and Teheran, in the existing circumstances, proved unfair to Iran. The U.S. and Britain bear a heavy responsibility in the matter because it was in pursuance of a joint Anglo-Russo-American demarche that Iran accepted the presence of foreign troops in 1941.

The purpose of the UNO is to adjust the unbalance between the weak and the strong. Not only should it not prolong the period during which a weak state is exposed in solitude to a powerful demanding neighbour, but also the UNO should take the initiative in such situations even before a small nation complains officially and publicly. For a small nation might be so cowed that it would not dare to complain.

I spent two weeks in Geneva during the pre-Munich and Czechoslovak crisis in September 1938. The League of Nations was in session but never put the Czechoslovak question on the agenda This was one of the causes for the collapse of the League. The world was alarmed over Hitler's designs on a small country. But the League did nothing.

Whether it is Iran, Turkey, Greece or Poland, the UNO has a duty to act preventively. It is called upon to preserve peace by safeguarding the small nations from the assaults of the major nations.

(Copyright)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

(Continued from Page 18)

on many an occasion, this game does not deserve so much attention at our hands. Really speaking we cannot afford the luxury.

Poor as we Indians are, we have not the money, energy and time to devote on its acquisition and display. It is a wealthy man's pastime.

Of course it would be a different matter if it were professionalised. But that is hardly possible in our present state of economic development. So what we are doing to day is an immense sacrifice—even though on the altar of sport. It must not be taken from this that I am against the game as such or I am less appreciative of its beauty and grandeur than its ardent devotees. All I wish to stress here is that our pockets and our physique are not best suited to the game.

ITS RESTRICTED DOMAIN

It may seem strange to many that cricket has not been able to lure any of the countries across the English Channel. It is practically unknown in the Continent. In fact it is restricted only to a part of the British Empire and the only country which is prepared to entertain us—at a heavy cost to ourselves as the impending tour will show—is England. Where then is the sense in spending huge sums of money on a game which offers us very little scope for international contact?

GAMES WITH WORLD APPEAL

I have therefore suggested in these columns times without number that we should promote such games which have a world appeal. Hockey, football, athletics and tennis, for instance provide us with ample opportunities of coming with close contact with the rest of the world. In hockey, India is already champion of the world. If the other games are equally encouraged there is no reason why India should not reach the top in them also. Would it not be better if we divert our energy, attention and money towards these branches of sport in the future?

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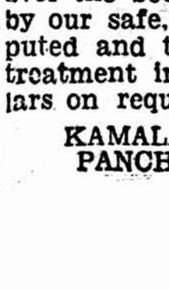

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INDIAN FOOD SITUATION NOT BRIGHT

India Office Official Says U.S. Statements Are Preposterous

LONDON, April 12. (Reuter): The British Government is considering whether to make fresh efforts to impress the gravity of the world food crisis on the United States administration, it is learned authoritatively from Washington.

A direct appeal from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to President Truman—who believes it will all be over in 90 days—is a possibility.

An India Office official last night replied to the comments of both President Truman and his Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clinton P Anderson, about India's improved prospects. "The statements from Washington are preposterous and almost laughable", was the official bitter reply. "The answer will be only too much emphasised in a few months time when millions of Indians will drop dead from hunger".

Indians in Washington, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent there, feel that the vast amount of sympathy for India's plight generated by the work of the Indian Food Mission recently and also by the big publicity campaign, will be marred if the implications of President Truman's and Mr. Anderson's statements are accepted without qualification by the American public.

Officials confirm that little, if any, American wheat will be moved to India in the crucial months of May and June.

The suggestion by a member of the Indian Food Delegation in the United Sttes that India may turn to Russia for help is still borne in mind by Soviet observers, according to Reuter's Correspondent in Moscow.

No doubt the Soviet authorities would consider such a request with sympathy born of the knowledge of the drastic straits in which India will be placed if Russia were unable to satisfy such a request, the correspondent adds.

RUSSIA TO AID NEEDY NATIONS.

MOSCOW, April 13, (Reuter): The gravity of the world food situation is fully realised in Moscow cables Eric Downton Reuter's Correspondent. The fact that the Russians have been promised that bread, flour and cereals will come off ration this year and that rationing of all other goods is ending next year does not mean that great surpluses will soon be available.

The Soviet people realise this. It means that the Russians, who have had to pull their belts in hard during the war, will have a better diet, but it will not by any standard be luxurious.

4 SPANIARDS SENTENCED

Charged With Attempt To Form Anarchist Trade Unions

MADRID, April 12. (Reuter): Five men charged with attempting to form an anarchist trade union appeared to-day before a publicly held Court Martial at Alchania De Henares near Madrid.

A sentence of three years' imprisonment for each defendant was demanded by the public prosecutor.

The sentences announced ranged from 18 months to 4 years on four men charged, while one was acquitted.

It is understood that 22 men were originally arrested on a charge of endangering the peace of the State by attempting to reconstitute in Madrid a water, gas and electricity union of the anarchist controlled National Confederation of Labour. Fifteen of the men were released without any case being brought against them after having been in gaol for 20 months, it is stated. Two others are said to have escaped from gaol and evaded recapture.

DR. GANGULEE'S LECTURE-TOUR OF EUROPE

Dr. G. Gangulee, Indian Economist and author has been invited to attend the 18th Congress of the international P.E.N. Club to be held in Stockholm from June 2nd to 6th.

Dr. Gangulee has also been invited by several European Universities and cultural organisations to lecture on Indian affairs.

He told Reuter to-day that he would make an extensive tour of Europe in June and the subjects on which he would speak were "the message of Gandhi", "the philosophy of Tagore,, and "the Indian national struggle."

"Distrust Between League And Congress Temporary"

Azad Says Freedom Will Compel Hindus And Muslims To Have Confidence In Each Other

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the course of an interview with Donald Edwards of the B.B.C. said:—

"The present atmosphere of distrust between the Muslim League and the Congress Party is temporary. "When India has received her freedom, Muslims and Hindus will be compelled to have confidence in each other. The racial differences between Muslims and Hindus have been exaggrerated. They are boh children of the soil and the main issues before them are common issues. If you go into an Indian village you will find hardly any distinction beween Hindus and Muslims. Take, for example, Bengal. There they have the same dress, same language and the same mode of life. You will be able to distinguish them only when you ask them their names. I think it is wrong and dangerous to excite passions that divide these two great communities, and it is the duty of every good Indian to help to restore the confidence between the Muslims and Hindus."

Maulana Azad denied that the recent elections in north-west and north-east India were on the Pakistan issue. He said: "The whole idea of Pakistan is a comparatively recent one and there has been no occasion for the people of the Muslim areas to give their opinion on the question of Pakistan. Until a plebiscite is held it cannot be said that these areas have definitely decided for Pakistan.'

CCONOMIC ASPECT

'It is common knowledge', Maulana Azad went on, 'that Sind and the North-West Frontier Province are not self-supporting and have to receive large subsidies from the Central Government. If these subsidies are stopped, their economic life will come to a standstill. It is true that the Punjab has a surplus of income over expenditure but a large portion of the Punjabi incomes are derived from the army and are paid by the Central Government. If the Punjab withdrew from the Indian Federation the army there would have to be paid by the Punjab and this would be a very grave burden.'

Maulana Azad said he was a Muslim himself, and the Congress Party, under his leadership, would safeguard all the rights and privileges of the Muslims. They could be assured of perfect security. The Muslim provinces will have complete autonomy within the Indian Federation.'

"HARIJAN SEVAK" IN URDU SCRIPT

AHMEDABAD, April 13. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jivanji Desai, Manager of the Navjivan Press states that Mahatma Gandhi's "Harijan Sevak" will be published in Urdu script from May 5.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, April 12 (UPI): The Calcuta C.I.D. arrested four ex-police sergeants and two more Anglo-Indians making the total arrests to 27 in connection with 55 crimes in Bengal and outside including armed robbery, theft of military goods, revolvers, etc.

It may be recalled that out of the arrested six recently escaped from the police lock-up but the four were later re-arrested.

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR BACK IN INDIA

KARACHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has arrived in Karachi from London. Sir Chintaman who represented India at the World Bank and Fund Meeting told the A.P.I. that he had already submitted his report of the proceedings of the inaugural meeting which would be placed before the Central Legislature for discussion.

SKIN-BEAUTY *starts with* SKIN-HEALTH! *guard skin-health with* Rexona

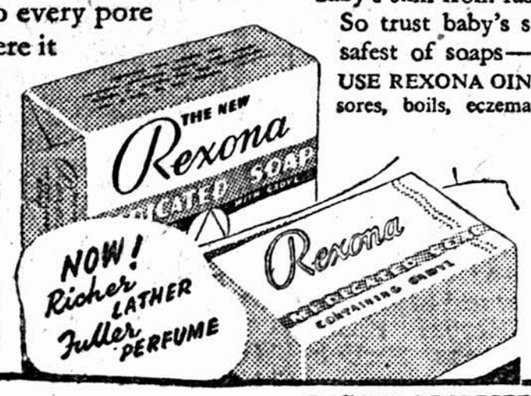
Your skin *must* be healthy before it can ever be really lovely, and it must be *kept* healthy or its loveliness will very soon disappear. It is to encourage skin-health, and guard it, that Rexona has been introduced—the lovely, green, quick-lathering toilet soap which is medicated with the soothing, healing skin-antiseptic, Cadyl.

Rexona's fine *quick-starting* lather carries this health-protecting Cadyl deep into every pore of the skin, where it does its good work while the lather clears out embedded dust and perspiration deposits—purifying the skin, soothing it, refining it, protecting it, helping to nourish it. Make every wash a Rexona wash for the sake of skin-health and skin-beauty.

★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.

REXONA FOR BABY . . . Rexona's lather is so soft, so soothing, that it is ideal for baby's tender skin. *And* the Cadyl in Rexona will help to protect baby's skin from rashes and chafing. So trust baby's skin only to this safest of soaps—Rexona.

USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores, boils, eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.



R.P. 27-50 REXONA PROPRIETARY LIMITED

Welcome Home FLIT SOLDIER!

FRESH FROM HIS CONQUEST OF disease in the fly and bug infested areas of Europe and the mosquito-ridden jungles of the South Pacific, the Flit soldier is acclaimed defender of the health of the fighting men of the United Nations.

We shall be glad to welcome home the Flit soldier. But his relentless war against flies, mosquitoes and other dangerous insects—his job of protecting your health and that of your family—will go on.

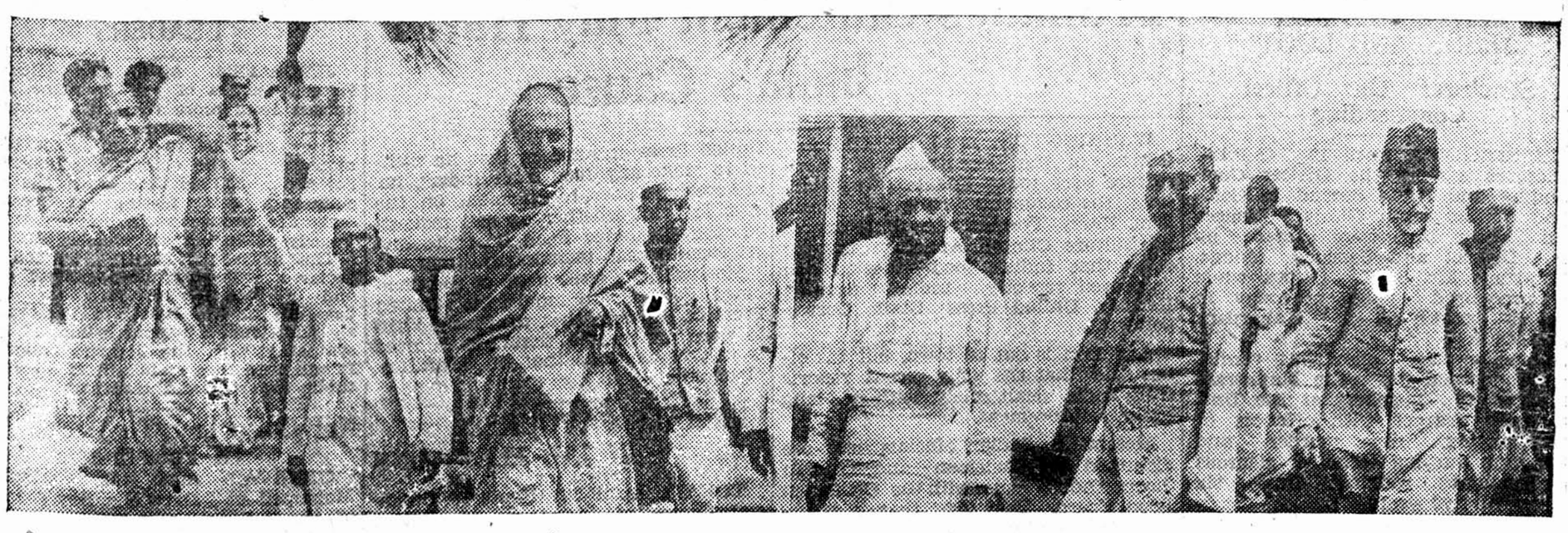
This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitutes for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.

FLIT

GF 67

FLIT — DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on their way to attend the second day's session of the Congress Working Committee.

Will Tories Force Showdown On Pakistan?

Attlee Prepared To Defend India's Unity

Britain Will Back Cabinet Mission If It By-passes Jinnah

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, April 13.

Innumerable rumours, mostly bazaar gossips, still continue to float about throughout London as the Cabinet Mission is preparing to go to Kashmir. They are a pattern of what has been so often heard in the past, but political circles here are inclined to attach importance to the two reports that have recently reached London from India.

One is that the task of the mission and the Viceroy has been made much more difficult by the Executive Councillors, especially Hindu members, who have tendered advice to the Mission against formation of an 'interim' National Government. They do share the views expressed by independent non-party Indian, European Christian and Muslim statesmen that immediate formation of a National Government is most essential.

The second report is that the Cabinet Mission is convinced that Messrs Churchill, Amery and other Conservatives were wholly responsible for building of Mahomed Ali Jinnah. The Mission is reported to be satisfied that it will receive warm support not only from their colleagues in the British Cabinet but also from British public if it is forced to formulate proposals which may not be acceptable to Mr. Jinnah.

UNITY WILL BE ENDORSED

There are members in the British Cabinet who will stoutly oppose any move by the British Mission to split India on the basis of Mr. Jinnah's scheme of Pakistan. If Mr. Churchill and his Conservatives desire a showdown on the issue of Pakistan the Cabinet will be inclined to let them have it.

It is remembered that some time ago Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that in the end British democracy must speak on the Indian issue and Mr. Attlee's Government is prepared to face the British electorate in conformity with Mr. Churchill's threat.

Mr. Attlee may decide to go to country and receive a fresh mandate essentially on the India issue. That mandate will ask the nation whether it is in favour of preserving the unity of India or not and signs are that just as the Labour Party was returned to power with an overwhelming majority, it will return the verdict which will by overwhelming majority favour unification of India.

Preparations, therefore, are on the way to meet the wishes of British democracy if the showdown is forced on the Cabinet by Mr. Churchill and his reactionary gang.

Mission's Programme For Monday

NEW DELHI, April 13 (API): The Delegation will see on Monday, April 15: The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and the Maharaja of Burdwan in the morning and Dr. S. P. Mukerji and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the afternoon.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Assembly, Nawab S. M. Ismail, who was to have met th Delegation on Monday is indisposed and has submitted his views in writing.

BACK TO PARITY?

"Sapru Formula Only Way Out Of Deadlock"

LONDON, April 13 (Reuter): Confronted by two apparently irreconcilable ideologies there is a growing disposition among Indian moderates to think that perhaps the Sapru Report after all presents the only feasible way out of the constitutional difficulty, declares the "Sunday Observer" New Delhi correspondent.

"It was welcomed by the Congress" says the correspondent, "but caused no enthusiasm among the members of the Muslim League who feared, probably with good reason, that the powerful influence of the Congress would be exerted towards bringing minority representatives over to their side leaving the Muslims again at the mercy of Caste Hindus. To those however, who have not given up hope that a compromise is possible—and a dwindling number remins—the Sapru formula does appear to present a workable basis for negotiation."

"For the first time since the press 'war of nerves' began" adds the correspondent, "an undertone of anxiety is discernible in Congress editorial comment. Belatedly and even now half grudgingly it appears to recognise that Mr. Jinnah's bluff, as the Congress for so long has chosen to regard it, is in reality no bluff but a deadly determination.

"One nationalist, daily likened 'hysterical' scenes at the close of this week's Muslim League Convention to Hitler's sabre-ratting performances truth is that the Congress no longer in the days before Munich. The plain jeers at Mr. Jinnah—it fears him.

"Muslim India has backed him to the hilt as was impressively demonstrated when 450 Muslim Legislators swore on Koran to 'undergo any danger, trial or sacrifice' and to resist 'by all possible means' any attempt to impose a United India or an Interim Government."

75 POLITICALS RELEASED FROM YERWADA

POONA, April 13 (Reuter): Seventy-five persons who were convicted of offences connected with 1942 disturbances, were released today from the Yerwada Jail.

India's Food Prospects

Official Spokesman Contradicts Report

LONDON, April 13 (Reuter): An All-India Office official spokesman today told Reuter that the statement made by him yesterday on the subject of India's food prospects had been misreported and based on a misunderstanding of the official's words.

The passages in question were a statement that millions of Indians would drop dead from hunger in a few months and that recent statements from Washington as far as India is concerned were "preposterous and almost laughable."

The official stated today: "What was said was that earlier in the year millions of people in India seemed likely to be affected by shortage conditions. The recent rainfall had helped, but it would be a mistake to be over optimistic about its effects in relieving the whole shortage problem."

AMERICAN LARDERS TO INDIA'S RESCUE

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, April 12.

"We have done everything that could be done under the circumstances for obtaining every ounce of grain that could be secured from the Combined Food Board at Washington", declared Sardar Sant Singh who returned from London after visiting the United States as a member of the Indian Food Delegation. Mr. Singh said the American people and their Government was most anxious to do everything that was humanly possible to help India to avert the tragedy of another famine there. There is tremendous sympathy for the Indian people. What the Americans can spare by sacrificing from their own larder they are prepared to send us.. We have also to be grateful to the British Government particularly, Sir Ben Smith, British Food Minister for pleading on our behalf energetically.

During his four weeks' stay in the United States, Mr. Singh addressed several gatherings most of them of a drawing room nature. He was much impressed by the eagerness of the American public to understand the political problem of India. He said: "But there is gross ignorance still persisting all over America despite the most valuable work done by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

"After Mr. Attlee's statement the peoples of America have begun to think that the British are really preparing to quit India. Only the Hindus and Muslims are at each other's throats and are keeping them there. These Americans seem to be more concerned than ourselves about the threats of civil war.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (July).
NEW YORK, April 13.

Previous Closing	27.44
Today's Opening	27.70
Difference	+26
Today's Closing	27.50
Difference	+06

PRIMARY TEACHERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Primary Teachers who were on strike for the last six weeks have decided to resume work. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Teachers' Action Committee after several hours' discussion today

Later in the evening a Committee of 15 teachers, led by Mr. Bhaurao Patil of Satara waited on Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and informed him of their decision.

It expressed confidence in the Premier and hoped that the teachers' legitimate grievances would be promptly redressed.

The Committee will meet again on Tuesday when questions relating to the opening of.. schools.. and holding annual examinations will be discussed.

WAS WONDERFUL WHILE IT LASTED!

World Of Realities Perturbs White Rani Of Sarawak

SINGAPORE, April 13 (APA): Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the White Rajah of Sarawak, said to-day at a Press Conference here that he was confident the people of his North Borneo domain would accept and approve his proposal to cede the country to the British Crown.

The Rajah insisted that he had been misrepresented as planning to sell his country for a million pounds.

Brooke said that if his people objected to cessation, he would continue as Rajah.

The Ranee added: "This White Rajah stuff is a wonderful romance, but the world has changed. It is a world of realities."

STOP PRESS

LAST I.N.A. BATCH LEAVES BURMA FOR INDIA

RANGOON, April 13 (A.P.I.): The second and last batch of about 500 I.N.A. personnel detained in the Central Jail sailed today for India. Only a few I.N.A. personnel of Burma or Malay domicile are now detained, but these will be released shortly.

CONGRESS LEADS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, April 13 (A.P.I.): The latest party position in the Central Provinces Assembly based on official election returns till this evening is:

Congress, 52;
Muslim League 7.
Independents 2;
Muslim Independent 1;
Scheduled Castes Federation 1.

Results of 62 seats so far are known out of a total of 112.

PAMPHLET BOMBS OVER JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, April 13 (Reuter): Several loud explosions were heard in Central Jerusalem to-night. They are believed to have been caused by pamphlet bombs scattering extremist leaflets.

MILITARY PERSONNEL SENTENCED FOR ARSON AND LOOT

Strictures On Officer Commanding

CHITTAGONG, April 12. (A.P.I.): Strictures against the Officer Commanding and the Second in Command of the Sixth Ganjam Pioneer Civil Labour Unit were passed by the District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, Mr. S. K. Gupta, when he pronounced judgment today in what is known as the Kaharpara Arson Case.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of the special Jury, the Magistrate sentenced 49 members of the Unit who were charged with offences of arson, rioting, rape, murder and looting, to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from six months to five years.

MIHAILOVICH TO GET OPEN TRIAL

BELGRADE, April 12. (A.P.A.): Mosa Pijade, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly, said on Thursday that the Trial of Chetnik leader General Mihailovich would be held in public "for the whole world to hear the defence as well as the prosecution."

NEW DELHI April 9. (O.P.I.): Quaide Azam M. A. Jinnah, President All-India Muslim League was the guest of honour at a dinner given by His Holiness Sardar Saiyadena Tahir Saifuddin Saheb, the Head of Dawoodi Bohra Community, at his residence.

Truman's Statement May Harm India's Cause

WASHINGTON, April 12 (U.P.A.): Officials of the Department of Agriculture were today unable to substantiate the comments made by President Harry Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson to the effect that India's food situation had improved recently, radios Stewart Hensley, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Anderson is out of town, but his office said that the only recent reports from India dealt solely with a long range improvement.

Meanwhile, Indian officials here are disturbed lest Anderson and Truman harm India's cause with the Combined Food Board. They say that it is impossible for the rains in March or April to help the crops which died in December, adding that Truman's observation that an Indian harvest would occur in about three months, was based on misinformation, since no crop is harvested either in June or July.

These quarters further said that even if the future harvest should be larger, it would not affect the needs for the first half of the year.

Meanwhile, informed circles thought that U.N.R.R.A. Director Fiorello H. LaGuardia had made an unsuccessful effort to divert wheat from India to Europe in the next few weeks.

Although LaGuardia denied to the United Press of America that he wished to "take any food from India", he, however, declined to comment on the specific point whether he had requested the Combined Food Board to divert some wheat temporarily.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Combined Food Board told the United Press of America that the Board "had to warn LaGuardia that India's need is just as acute as that of U.N.R.R.A. claimants."

LIBERALS FAVOURED IN JAP ELECTIONS

TOKYO, April 12 (Reuter): Unofficial figures of the Japanese election results give the Liberals 139 seats, the Social Democrats 93, the Progressives 91, the Independents 84, the minor parties 38, the Co-operatives 16 and the Communists 5.

Of these 38 are women.

MacArthur's Difficulty In Jap Food Situation

BOSTON MASSACHUSETES, April 12. (Reuter): The United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson in an address here quoted General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander-in-Chief in Japan, to say: "give me more wheat or more soldiers," and said that wheat had accordingly been sent.

Replying to criticism of the United States Government's policy, he said "we are sending wheat as every United States soldier requires 5,000 calories daily while the Japanese are getting less than 1,000". If wheat were not forthcoming, more soldiers would be required in Japan to quell food riots.

HUNGER-STRIKE BY JEWISH LEADERS

JERUSALEM, April 12, (Reuter): Fifteen leaders of the Palestine Jewry, chosen from more than 100 volunteers, began a hunger strike to-day.

They had the two-fold object of demonstrating the complete solidarity of Palestine's 600,000 Jews with the 1,200 emigrants now fasting at Spezia in Italy and arouse world opinion "to the tragedy of Jewish survivors in Europe."

The Jewish National Council nas declared a dawn-to-dusk general strike and a twelve-hour fast for Sunday—eve of the Feast of Passover—as an additional demonstration of their sympathy with the Jewish emigrants. It will lead to a standstill of all Jewish trade, industry and transport.

Not Competent To Decide Fate Of Palestine

GENEVA, April 12. (Reuter): Mohamed el Darwiche Bey leader of the Egyptian delegation to the League of Nations final assembly, giving the Palestine question as his reason for abstaining from the League's resolution on mandates, today said that Egypt did not consider the Anglo-American Palestine commission competent to decide Palestine's fate.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS.

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

KUSUM PRODUCTS LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913)

Consent of the Central Government by an Order of which a complete copy is open to Public inspection at the Head Office of the Company has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....Rs. 50,00,000

Issued:	80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each ..	Rs. 8,00,000
	8,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ..	Rs. 8,00,000
		Rs. 16,00,000
Allotted:	80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each ..	Rs. 8,00,000
	3,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ..	Rs. 3,00,000
		Rs. 11,00,000

Now offered to the Public:

5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each .. Rs. 5,00,000

Payable as follows:

On Application .. Rs. 25/- per share
On Allotment .. Rs. 25/- „ „

The balance as and when called by the Directors.

The entire offer of 5,000 Preference shares has been underwritten by Messrs. G. D. Loyalka & Co., Stock & Share Brokers, 9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Preference Shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5½% per annum subject to tax and shall rank as regards return of capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but they shall not confer the right to any further participation in the profits or assets and the right to vote at any General Meeting. The shares shall be redeemable at 5% premium at any time after 31st December, 1952 at the option of the Directors by giving three months' notice.

DIRECTORS:

1. D. P. Khaitan, Esq., Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
2. G. P. Birla, Esq., Merchant, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
3. G. D. Loyalka, Esq., Merchant, 9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
4. R. K. Kejriwal, Esq., Merchant, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
5. G. S. Nevatia, Esq., Merchant, 25, Ballygunj Circular Road, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. East India Development Company Limited, 1, Commercial Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. R. Batliboi & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

The United Commercial Bank Ltd.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

1, Commercial Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta.

OBJECTS AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The main object of the Company is to manufacture vegetable ghee, vegetable oils, soaps, boiled oils, paints, varnishes and other allied products, tin canisters, chemicals—fine, pharmaceutical and heavy and other products and commodities.

The Government of India have given to this Company a permit to erect a factory with a daily capacity of 25 tons of vegetable ghee in the vicinity of Calcutta. Land has been acquired by the Company and orders for plant and machinery have already been placed. The building work will start very soon and it may be reasonably expected that the factory will start production about the end of the current year.

The production of vegetable ghee in India at present is very small as compared to the increasing demand for the same. In view of the medical appraisal of its suitability and nutritive properties the demand and utility of the same is increasing every day, while the present production does not meet even a fraction of it. Besides this there is only one Vanaspati factory in Bengal at present which can hardly cope with the demand for the product. There is, therefore, a great scope for this industry in India.

In view of the facilities that have been granted and promised with regard to the import of machinery, procurement of iron and steel and other building materials etc. and also for raw materials, etc. by the Department of Food, Government of India, under the Immediate Food Expansion Scheme, we can reasonably expect the enterprise to be a success. The announcement of the Finance Member to give relief as regards the Import duty on machinery may well give the hope that the new vegetable ghee factories will be given the benefit thereof.

MANAGING AGENCY AGREEMENT

By an agreement dated the 12th March, 1946, made between the Company and Messrs. East India Development Company Limited, the latter have been appointed by the former as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the 27th December, 1945, on the following remuneration:—

(a) An allowance of Rs. 1,000/- per month, and

(b) A commission of 10% on the net yearly profits of the Company.

BROKERAGE:

The underwriters will be paid at Rs. 2/- per Preference Share. Brokers will be paid at the rate of Re. 1/- per share in respect of allotment made on application received through brokers approved by the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for shares should be submitted on the form issued with the prospectus or a similar form for five shares or multiples of five.

Applications should be sent to the Company's Bankers, their branches or to the Company or to their Managing Agents from whom prospectus and application forms can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

The subscription list will close on Saturday, the 20th April, 1946, or earlier at the discretion of the Directors.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra, Shud 13, 2002
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 11, 1365.
Parsi: Avan 13, 1315.
Sunrise 6.23 A.M. Sunset 6.56 P.M
Hightide 11.07, 23 20. Lowtide05-00 17-01.

Today's Engagements

MYSORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: Music Concert (Flute with accompanyments) by VIDWAN GAYNA SAGAR RAO at 5.30 p.m. today in the Association Hall.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: Birthday anniversary of Dr. Christian Samuel Hahnemann, Founder of Homoeopathy at 4.30 p.m.(S.T.) today in the hall of the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank Maidan.

SIR ELLY KADOORIE SCHOOL: Prize Distribution of the School at 5.0 P.M. today in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. K. M. Modi, will preside and Mrs. Modi will distribute the Prizes"

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Rev. Bhikkhu Dhammapala will deliver a public lecture at the "Anand Vihara" Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station, today at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) on Buddhist Conception of Soul.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Shri Nitaidasji Bhaktishastri will explain Srimad Bhagavatam at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, Kalyandas Building, in English at 6 p.m. today.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union at 2 P. M. today in the office of the Union at 42, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum.

INDIA UNITED MILLS STAFF UNION. First Annual General Meeting at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) in People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Rd. Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy will preside.

SRI SHANMUKHANADA SAGEETHA SABHA: Grand Musical Concert at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) by Sangeethavani M L Vasanthakumari and party at the South Indian Education Society High School Hall, Matunga.

KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: Music concert by Sri P. N. Kolathu Bagavathar (vocalist) at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) at Dada Saheb Goregaonkar's Hall (near Kalyan Railway Station). Sri K S Sivaraman will accompany on violin and Sri T. R. Ramalingam on Mridangam.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY:— Musical Concert at 9-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Shivaji Chowk Kalyan.

SAMAST NAGAR PARISHAD: Public meeting of Samast Nagars today at 5 p.m. at Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, to celebrate the Hatkesh Jayanti.

BENGAL CLUB: Celebration of Bengalee New Year's Day today at 6 p.m. at the R M Bhatt School Hall, Parel. Dr. B C Das Gupta will preside and Mrs Das Gupta will give away the Prizes.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Talk by Mr. K. Sundarasen on "Janaka-Viswa-Mitra Samvadam" today at 3.30 p.m at the Sangam Premises, Matunga.

NATIONAL WEEK EXHIBITION COMMITTEE: Film shows of the Haripura and Tripuri Congress Sessions as well as of Child Welfare. The show will start at 8 p.m. tonight at the exhibition premises at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA: The N.C.W.I has been invited to send 2 representatives for an interview with the Secretary of State for India at New Delhi tomorrow (Monday). Mrs. Manmohini Sahgal Hon. General Secretary and Mrs B. C. Dutt, member of the Central Executive Committee, have been appointed for the interview.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Talk on Ramayana by Mr. N K Kulkarni, and flute by Vidwan Gyanasagar Rao with accompaniments at 5.30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Annual general body meeting of the members of the Samaj at Podar College at 4 p.m. today.

TATA AIR LINES: The Traffic Superintendent states that the arrival and departures of Tata Air Lines planes are from the aerodrome at Santa Cruz where it has been shifted.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1 z
SUNDAY, April 14.

244 m—(1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. D'amel (Flute) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8.30 Mumtaz Husain 8-45 Saleh Mohammad and Party 9-0 Hirabai Barodekar 11.0 Selected Film Songs 11.30 Kavi Parampara (M) 12.0 Nisar Husain Khan (Vocal 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 1-30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-0 Mumtaz Husain 5.15 Folk-Songs of Gujarat 5-45 Light Dhun on Rabab 5-55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Kavita-Vanchan (G) 6-30 G S Bellapurkar 6.45 Vinodini Dixit 7.0 "Kaya Palat" (H) 7-30 Nisar Husain Khan (Vocal) 8.0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8.30 Air Quartet 8.45 Meet Srianagarika Govinda 9-0 News (H) 9 15 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Cases I Recall 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

CONGRESS MINISTERS AT WORK

By "ACHARYA"

Calm and aloof, my first glimpse of Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies and Law, was a little unnerving. The tension was increased during the first few minutes when Mr. Desai, did not once shift his gaze from the sheaf of telegrams and case-papers, which he was perusing.

His replies to my questions were brief and to the point.

I asked him the question uppermost in the minds of all of us.

"What are you going to do about feeding the Province in the lean days to come?"

"As far as the Province is concerned, there is no need to get panicky! We will feed all."

The Minister was definite that the spectre of famine could be kept out of the Province, and he was going to do it.

For this there were some necessary preliminaries. The public must co-operate with the Government, and not waste or hoard foodstuffs.

The position with regard to cloth, he said, was not so happy. They had to move the Central Government to augment their quota. Bombay was the largest consumer before controls came into operation. This fact would be urged on the Central Government, said the Minister.

I asked Mr. Desai, "Rightly or wrongly, the public think that the Civil Supplies Department was the most corrupt of all Government departments even in normal times, let alone the War. Do you agree?"

Mr. Desai smiled one of his guarded smiles and said, "Private individuals may say what they like, but I cannot make such outright statements."

He felt certain, however, that corruption could be wiped out by co-ordinating the voice of the public which in previous days was a "voice in the wilderness" and was also stifled.

He thought that increased association of public opinion, with the administration of the Department, would eliminate black markets also.

Well beyond 50, imperturbable, who knows what he and the country want, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai was a lawyer with a flourishing practice in Broach. He has many years of solid political and social work behind him. As the President of the Broach Local Board and Municipality, he was for years in touch with the common people of his place.

He is an ex-Senator of the Bombay University and was also a member of the former Legislature. The vicissitudes of his life have during the past decade and more synchronised with the vicissitudes of the Congress. He has been to jail many times like a sturdy Congressman and patriot.

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS SWEEPERS' STRIKE

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: The settlement now reached between the Bombay Municipality and the Workers' Union and the resumption of work by the conservancy and other municipal staff has rendered unnecessary the steps contemplated by the Government of Bombay to prevent deterioration of the conservancy situation and for the avoidance of the possible danger of an epidemic in the city.

The Municipal Corporation has wide powers to deal with its employees, and in this respect is virtually an autonomous body. In view of this and to preserve amicable relations in future between the Municipality and its employees, the Government was anxious not to intervene and to leave the parties to settle the dispute amicably. But if negotiations had failed the Government would have been compelled to take steps to run a skeleton service to safeguard the health of the public. Arrangements had accordingly been made to provide necessary men to keep the pumping plants working and to accommodate the minimum number of sweepers and drain cleaners whom the Government intended to import from outside Bombay to run the skeleton service The Government had also considered the question of referring the dispute to adjudication and appointing an adjudicator in the event of failure of negotiations. The Goverment hopes that the city will now return to normal conditions at once.

The District Health Officer West Khandesh, has been nominated by the Government of Bombay to be an ex-officio member of West Khandesh District Rural Development Board. Instead of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Dhulia.

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Hooligans Fail To Break Up Congress Meeting

Soda-water Bottles Used As Missiles At Popat Wadi

Nagindas Master Rescued By Volunteers

BOMBAY, Saturday

What might have been a tragedy of broken heads was averted when hooligans, armed with sodawater bottles and stones, were overpowered by Congress volunteers at a meeting held in observance of 'Jalianwalla Baug Day' at Popat Wadi to-night.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who presided, was rescued in time from the clutches of a ruffian who jumped on the dais armed with a bottle and tried to crash it on his head. The ruffian was overpowered by the volunteers but not before he managed to deal a blow at Mr. Master.

One man received injuries on the head when a sodawater bottle hit him. He was immediately treated by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Another was stabbed with a knife in the chest. Some others received minor bruises.

Two of the ruffians, it is reported, were caught and beaten up by the audience. The injured persons were sent to hospital.

A proud aspect of the otherwise sordid event was the courage shown by Mr. Master, the Hon. Ministers and Mr. S. K. Patil who, despite the crashing bottles, remained on the dais, appealing to the panicky crowd to remain calm and unshaken.

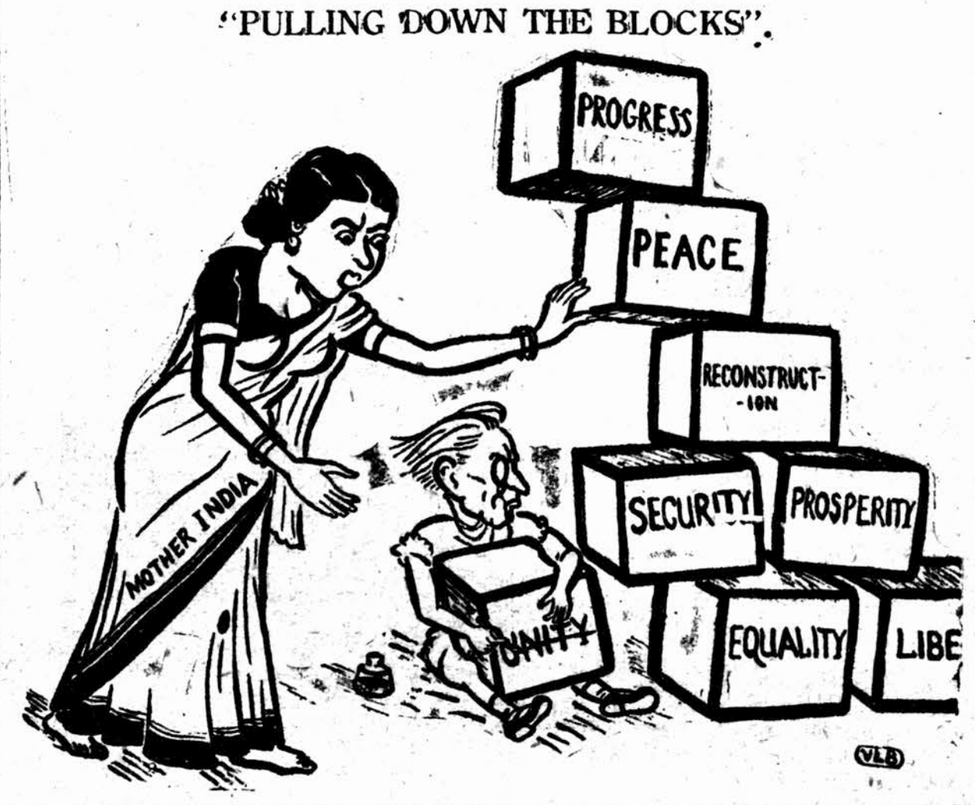
"CONGRESS WONT BE COWED DOWN"

Mr. S. K. Patil, commenting on the hooliganism, said that the Congress, which had faced blood-baths like Jalianwalla Baug, could never be cowed down by such attempts. He asked the people to be fearless and unperturbed. Fear, he said, was a thing unknown to the brave fighters of India's freedom.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, who made a short speech after the incident, enjoined on the audience the need for courage in thought, word and deed. "Tactics like these", the Minister said, "only prove the inherent weakness of our enemies."

"The country is very near her freedom by virtue of manifold sacrifices", asserted the Hon. Mr. G. D. Tapase, who addressed the meeting prior to the disturbance.

"PULLING DOWN THE BLOCKS".



No Reprints Of Subhas' Book

London Publisher's Decision Based On Political Grounds?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. P. B. Seal who is reported to have left London this morning by air for India told me last night that he desires to discuss with the relatives of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the publication of Mr. Bose's two books. "The Indian Struggle" and the Autobiography for which he is acting as Mr. Bose's agent in London. It is understood Messrs. Wisharts, publishers of "The Indian Struggle" have surrendered their rights as they do not desire to bring out the second edition. Their decision is attributed to political reasons. At same time, Secker Warbourgh, publishers who hold the rights for the autobiography are not inclined to publish it just yet.

Regarding his visit to India Mr. Seal says he will submit his plans to the Congress leaders for future work in Britain on behalf of the Congress.

When Mr. Seal applied for visas for Egypt and Iraq, he was told it would take some days as the Officials needed some time to examine the applicant's bonafides but when Mr. Seal produced a letter endorsed by an official of the Committee of Indian Congressmen in Great Britain the visas were granted to him in a few minutes. Mr. Seal's comment was "I was rather struck and impressed by this attitude of Egyptian and Iraki Officials towards the Congress organisation."

JAI PRAKASH BELIEVES SUBHAS IS ALIVE

NEW DELHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): "I sincerely believe that Subhas Chandra Bose is alive", said Mr. Jai Prakash Narain to an A.P.I. reporter.

Mr. Jai Prakash will leave Delhi on Monday, April 15, for Benares. He will stay there for a day to meet Acharya Narendra Dev and will then reach Patna on April 17...

J. P. MEETS MAHATMA

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress Socialist leader, called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning and remained with him for half an hour.

"FREEDOM COMES ONLY THROUGH STRUGGLE"

Lohia Says There Have Been Many "Amritsars" In Country

CALCUTTA, April 13 (API): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who was released along with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain from the Agra Central Jail on Thursday reached here by the Delhi Mail to-day.

A large crowd gathered on the platform and as the mail, which was running behind time by 25 minutes, steamed in, two minutes silence was observed in memory of Dr. Lohia's father, who died in December last. This was followed by shouts of "Jai Hind" and other similar slogans. He was garlanded on behalf of different organisations.

Dr. Lohia looked pulled down after three years of prison life. He motored to the residence of his cousin at Cotton Street.

Dr. Lohia declined to give his experiences of jail life or his future programme when approached by pressmen. He seemed to be in a pensive mood and gave vent to his feelings in the words "The better man of the two is dead," obviously referring to his father, Mr. Hiralal Lohia.

He proposes to stay in Calcutta for a week after which his future programme will be fixed.

"Those who say that independence is as good as achieved seem to forget that independence can come through struggle only," said Dr. Lohia, addressing a public meeting in connection with the observance of "Jalianwalla Baug Day" to-day. He said, that it was not the Jalianwalla Baug alone which had witnessed such incidents, but there had been hundreds of Jalianwalla Baugs all over the country

Hakim Mohammad Khizr, President of the Amritsar Congress Committee, was among those who addressed the meeting.

Poona's Ovation To Patwardhan

POONA, April 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Achyutrao Patwardhan, Congress Socialist leader, was accorded a reception on his arrival in Poona this morning.

He was garlanded on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial, the Poona District and City Congress Committees and a number of other organizations and presented with a guard of honour by the Maharashtra Rashtra Seva Dal volunteers.

Indian Affairs Brain Trust Busy In London

LONDON, April 12 (Reuter): An Indian affairs "brains trust" was held to-night at the first meeting of the Indian Affairs Group of the Fabian Society in London.

Members of the "brains trust" included Labour Member of the Parliament, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, who was a member of the Parliamentary Delegation to India, Colonel Armstrong, who for many years was in the Indian Army, Dr. K. S. Shelvankar and Dr. Prem of Birmingham. The Chairman of the Indian Affairs Group, Lord Faringdon was the question master.

Over 200 people belonging to different political parties attended.

The questions asked were mainly about the problem of Pakistan, India's communal differences, the Congress demand for complete independence and the visit of the Cabinet Mission to India.

India League Of America

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPA): The India League of America to-day re-elected Mr. J. J. Singh as President and Pearl Buck and Lin Yu-Tang as Honorary Presidents.

Other officers re-elected were Jay Holmes Smith as Vice-President; Richard J. Walsh as Chairman of the Executive Committee; Roger N. Baldwin as Treasurer and Henendray K. Rakit as Secretary.

MORARJI IN AHMEDABAD

Greeted By Congressmen And Govt. Officers

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 13

Morarji Desai, Home Member, Bombay Government, arrived this morning on private visit. He was received on the station by the Collector, D. S. P., Session Judge Vyas, Bhogilal Lala Arjunpala and other Congressmen. Immediately after his arrival, he was engaged in discussion with various persons.

Mr. Nanda, Labour Minister, who arrived here yesterday told our representative that he would relate his labour policy in the Assembly when it meets in May—prohibition is their foremost programme, date and time not yet fixed. Mr. Bredford, expert of Housing and Health Department, met Mr. Nandu this morning

GANDHIJI PARTICIPATES IN SPINNING DEMONSTRATION

NEW DELHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): About 500 Congress workers including a large number of ladies participated in one hour spinning demonstration held to-day in sweepers' colony in observance of the last day of the "National Week". Among those who participated included Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. P. C. Ghose, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Mahatma Gandhi is observing a fast to-day.

NATIONAL WEEK CONCLUDES IN SURAT

SURAT, April 13. (A.P.I.): The National Week celebrations in the city concluded to-day with a public meeting in Vithalwadi under the presidentship of Sjt. Ishwarlal G. Desai, President of the Surat City Congress Committee. The programme for the week included mass spinning, meeting in various localities of the city, "Prabhat Pheries" and Harijan uplift work.

SENATE LIKELY TO OKAY LOAN

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Reuter): Senate advocates of the proposed £937,000,000 loan to Britain outnumber its opponents by five to four, a survey completed in Washington to-day disclosed.

A confidential count showed that 41 senators were in favour of the loan and only 27 opposed it. Of the remaining 28 who have so far been non-committal, 12 may be counted in favour and 16 opposed on the basis of their past Congressional records.

Congress leaders predict that ratification of the loan in the Upper House will sway the House of Representatives which still has to act on the measure.

The survey showed that the backbone of the Opposition was in the ultra-Conservative Republic bloc of 23 senators, chiefly representing the agricultural areas.

But the chief threat to ratification comes from "Conservative" Democrats from the Southern States who, in the present session of Congress, have frequently deserted their party to vote against measures urged by President Truman

The issue cuts across party lines, the survey showed and sufficent support is expected to come from internationally minded Republicans to offset deflections which may occur among the Democrats.

NEHRU PLEADS FOR STATES' PEOPLE

Says They Must Have Seats In Constituent Assembly

PREPARED TO "PENSION OFF PETTY RULERS"

NEW DELHI, APRIL 13 (A.P.I.): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDENT, ALL-INDIA STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE, EMPHASISED TODAY THE NEED FOR GIVING REPRESENTATION TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES ON THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"It is dead certain," said Pandit Nehru at a Press Conference, "that if the people are not represented on the Constituent Assembly properly, they will not only not like it but will create trouble about it. The real question *that arises today is how the people of the States should be represented* on the Constituuent Assembly."

It was unfortunate, said Pandit Nehru, that the Cabinet Mission had not met representatives of the people of Indian states. "I suppose they know well enough what the people stand for; nevertheless, it is rather odd that vast numbers of the people of India living in the States should be more or less ignored in this way. Of course, in a strictly legalistic sense, the British Government has to deal with the rulers of the States, but when the whole structure of Government is going to change, it is obviously not only important but essential that the views of the people of the states should be known and should prevail otherwise, there is going to be no peace in the States."

Pandit Nehru visualised that there would be 15 or 20 States who could join the Indian federation as units. The others, who would not be big enough to be units, might be absorbed in the British Indian provinces or they might group themselves together to form a unit of the federation wherever feasible.

EQUALITY OF STATUS

These units would have exactly the same status as any other unit. The Indian States system would cease to exist completely in its present form.

"As regards the rulers", Pandit Nehru said, "we want to avoid conflict where we can do so. The rulers of the big States can continue to be constitutional heads of the State, but the question will ultimately have to be decided by their own people.

"The rulers of the small States which are absorbed cannot function at all. We are prepared to pension them off."

Pandit Nehru said that he made this suggestion not because there was any equity involved in the matter, but because they wanted to get on without conflict in petty matters.

When a correspondent asked why Indian States should put up with Kings when Kings were being removed in Europe, Pandit Nehru said, "It is not a question of desire; it is a question of taking a very big step and avoiding unnecessary conflict. What the future will be the people will decide but in the present context it would confuse the issue. It depends ultimately on the strength of the people and various other circumstances. The main thing is to have responsible government in the States through democratic institutions. I can conceive that the people in suome States may like to have the rulers for historical or other reasons as a kind of formal head. In other states they may not want them, in which case the rulers obviously have to go. But for the moment the States Peoples' Conference do not think it a wise policy to lay down that all rulers must be immediately deprived of their places.

BRITISH CREATION

"The Indian States system, as we saw it today, was entirely a British creation. The internal problem of the States was how to get rid of the autocracy that had prevailed there and bring up the states to the same democratic level as would prevail in the rest of India. Obviously you cannot have democracy in one part and autocracy in the other. It will be a difficult problem to pull up the States to a common level with the rest of India but it has to be done, and done speedily. Whatever shape the future constitution might take, the Indian States will necessarily form an important part."

Pandit Nehru welcomed the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on the civil liberties of the people of the States but regretted that it had not been given effect to in the manner they had expected.

On the question of Paramountcy, Pandit Nehru said that in the Indian federation the States units would *have the same status as any other* unit. The question of Paramountcy might arise during the interim period, which he hoped would not be long, say a year. British power should quit completely from all parts of India, including the States.

CONNECTING LINK

Some kind of machinery as a connecting link with the States could be easily devised for the interim period. It would be desirable to have the people and the rulers represented on that machinery.

Asked what they should do if any State refused to enter the Indian Union, Pandit Nehru said, "To begin with, I would ignore their refusal. Obviously, it is very difficult to conceive of any state in the heart of India saying, we are independent and do not want to have anything to do with the rest of India."

"But I should not like to force it to enter the Union; I should like circumstances to force it."

The idea of a federal union, said Pandit Nehru, had the support of the Indian National Congress, the States Peoples Conference and the ruling princes.

All these questions would be considered by the Constituent Assembly. That assembly could only consider them properly if the people of the States were represented directly and not by th nominees of the rulers.

Referring to the discussions between the Princes and the Cabinet Mission, Pandit Nehru said, "Judging from Press reports, they have taken up an attitude which is considerably in advance of any previous attitude taken up by them. I understand that they have supported fully the demand for the independence of India and for the removal of British power completely from all parts of India, including the States. They have also as a body supported the principle of the unity of India in a federation of autonomous units."

So far as that went, it was satisfactory, but naturally the people of the States were intensely interested in how the internal structure of the States would be developed, he added.

KHER MEETS SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN DELEGATION

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prme Minister of Bombay, met the South African Indian Delegation during his recent visit to Delhi. He discussed with them the position created by the introduction of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill in the South African Parliament and expressed full sympathy with the attitude adopted by Indians in South Africa.

In a message to the leader of the South African Indian Delegation, Mr. Kher says: "My fullest support is with Indians in resisting this latest piece of discriminatory legislaton. I am very glad to know that the Government of India is vigorously supporting our countrymen; and I understand that, besides trade measures, the Government intends to withdraw the Indian High Commissioner from South Africa. I think it will not be enough merely to say we will apply trade sanctions but the export of hessian, oil-seeds, gunny bags, etc., may have to be stopped and so also the imports of coal, gold, diamonds, wattle bark, etc.

"It is most unfortunate that the South African Government should be pursuing a policy whose effects will be ostracism and segregation of an important section of the South African population and whose results cannot fail to cause racial bitterness. It is a policy quite contrary to the current of the times and one which Indians, out of self-respect, cannot but resist to the utmost."

POLITICAL AWAKENING IN WAR-SHATTERED MALAYA

Nariman Says Subhas Created Militant Atmosphere By I.N.A. And Independent League: Hardships Of The Land Under Military Regime

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Giving his impressions of Malaya which he toured recently, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that inspite of a "ditchy political atmosphere", the Indian youth settled in Malaya was capable of breaking the chains of bondage of their adopted motherland. The credit for this awakening went to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

Malaya he said, was better than *India in the matter of living* standards but at least a century behind India politically.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Nariman's statement:—

"Malaya is the most beautiful, and rich country, surrounded by hills, dales, valleys thick plantations, rivers and green verdure all round. It would be a real paradise for tourists and travellers if only it was blessed with a little more bracing and cool climate.

The average standard of living is much above what we find in India. Everyone appears to be happy, cheerful and contented, simply but neatly dressed, well housed and well settled. Malaya is considered the richest colony in the Empire and that probably accounts for its political backwardness; rubber and tin being the two main industries, mostly owned by foreigners, a large proportion British. But only raw products are sent to Great Britain for manufacture so as to increase the profits of private investors and as well as the revenues of the Government.

SUBHAS' INFLUENCE

During the Japanese occupation, the people, particularly Chinese, suffered almost unbelievable atrocities and brutalities. The 'Kampetai' as the Japanese Military Police was called, behaved like inhuman beasts with sadistic tendencies. Indians fared a little better mainly due to Netaji's protective influence. Still, they too suffered considerable humiliation, torture and infliction so that many of them suffered from a nervous breakdown, and even months after, did not recover from the shock.

The British authorities surrendered and abdicated at the first approach of danger, handing over the whole Asiatic population to the invaders, being unable to afford any protection still, when the British re-occupied after Japanese surrender, another ruthless administration started against these very people, because in their helplessness and desperation, to save their lives and skins, they, as a matter of precaution and policy had to offer co-operation and collaboration to the then 'de facto' Japanese Gvernment. Highly educated citizens, holding high posts in social life, were arrested and detained for months without trial and without even being informed of the reasons for these indefinite detentions. Civil administration and all civil courts, including the High Courts, were suspended. All civil and municipal laws were repealed. There was no appeal no revision nor Habeas Corpus. Such was the state when we landed at Singapore about the middle of February. Thanks to the detemined and courageous fight put up by the Commonwealth Relations Department of the Government of India, who even approached the Colonial Government in Great Britain all the collaboration cases were withdrawn and even the convicted were released, and normal civil government and civil courts were re-established before we left.

WITHOUT LEGAL FOUNDATION

It appears that the whole of the Military Government and Miliary Courts are without legal foundation and that if the matter is taken to the highest tribunal, the Privy Council, in all probability the whole of the six months British Military regime in Malaya and South East Asia may be adjudged to be unconstitutional and without any legal sanction. This point is still under consideration.

Lastly, it may appear anomalous and strange, that the country and people so progressive, educated, intellectual, industrious and wealthy and with such a high standard of life, should still be so backward in politics. There was practically no political awakening and political consciousness was completely paralysed. It may appear incredible that even the constitution that is imposed now in 1946, after the Great War, is as retrograde, reactionary and conservative as the one that was imposed on India before the 1857 Mutiny. Thus politically, Malaya is at least a century behind India.

WORK OF SUBHAS

All the greater credit to Netaji, that even in the ditchy political atmosphere, he, by his commanding personality and overwhelming influence, created such a militant, electric and live atmosphere and organisations like the Azad Hind, Independent League, the I.N.A. and the gallant Rani of Jhansi Regiment; That proves that even in the apparently backward country and people, there is sufficient metal and material, provided there is proper leadership and organisation. Even today, Netaji is the idol of every Indian home. In Malaya, to Indian youths "JAI HIND" is the only slogan, Netaji is the only leader and the Azad Hind the only ideal. Given a proper leadership and militant organisation and courageous guidance, the Malayan Idnian youth, both male and female, are capable of breaking the chains of bondage, not only of their natural motherland India but also of their adopted motherland Malaya."

MINISTRY-MAKING IN BENGAL

Suhrawardy Awaits Arrival Of Azad And K. S. Roy

CALCUTTA, April 13 (A.P.A.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bengal Assembly, saw the Governor this afternoon for over an hour.

A Muslim League spokesman here told the "Associated Press of America" that Mr. Suhrawardy appraised His Excellency of "the latest developments in his endeavours to form a ministry in Bengal."

The "United Press of India" in a Delhi message says that Mr. K. S. Roy, leader of the Cogress Party in the Bengal Legislature, has telegraphically replied to Mr. Suhrawardy's letter of Thursday night requesting the latter not to complete selection of the personnel, for the Bengal Ministry, but to wait till Mr. Roy meets him in Calcutta on April 15.

In this connection the "United Press" reliably learns that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy are flying to Calcutta on Monday April 15, with a view to exploring the possibilities of having a joint League-Congress Ministry.

The "United Press" further learns that Mr. Suhrawardy has definitely said that the ministry must consist of either seven Muslims and five non-Muslims or eight Muslim and six non-Muslims including Scheduled Castes representatives.

If an agreement is reached on the quota of Muslim and non-Muslim representatives, another hurdle to be crossed will appear in he allotment of portfolios. It is understood that the Congress will insist on either Home or Civil Supplies portfolio.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR HOUSE-BREAKING

CALCUTTA, April 12 (A.P.I.): Two British other ranks who are alleged to have forced their way into the house of Parsi businessman in Jamshedpur on Thursday and caused a disturbance are now under arrest, pending enquiry by a Military Court.

The arrested persons are at the moment in hospital.

FAILURE OF MANGO CROP AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, April 13 (A.P.I.): The mango crop in the Ratnagiri District is reported to have failed during the current season. Such a failure of the mango crop is stated to be unprecedented in the history of the Ratnagiri District. The Chief cause for the failure of the mango crop is stated to be hopper attack.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
Kolhapur, 2nd April 1946.

APPLICATIONS from persons possessing an honours degree in Arts or Science or a degree in Commerce or any higher academical qualifications of a recognised university are invited for a few training posts in the Finance Department in the scale of

(1) Rs. 105-5-140.
(2) Rs. 65-5/2-85.

2. Candidates selected for Class (1) will be given a fixed salary of Rs. 75/- p.m. and those in (2) will be given a fixed salary of Rs. 50/- p.m. with war allowance at State rates and will be on probation for two years. They will be confirmed in the respective posts on the minimum pay of the respective scales of pay on their passing the prescribed departmental examinations.

3. Applications stating full name, age, caste, qualifications and details of experience together with testimonials, if any, should be submitted to the Financial Secretary to the Kolhapur Government, so as to reach him not later than 30th April 1946.

(Sd.) B. V. JADHAV,
Revenue Minister, Kolhapur.
7562

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 13.

The local Share Bazar remained entirely closed today. Government Securities were quiet and 3-1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 102/10.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 13.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and quotations fluctuated within a narrow range.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 160 and improved at Rs. 160/4 under scattered buying. At this level there was renewed selling and forward silver declined at Rs. 159/4 and steadied at Rs. 159/6. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of annas fourteen at Rs. 160/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 98/12 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/12.

The market finally closed as under:

Ready Silver	161	6	0
Forward Silver	160	8	0
Ready Gold	98	8	0
Sovereigns	68	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

The local cotton market was due to open at Rs. 459 for May delivery but the market opened at Rs. 460 and declined at Rs. 457/4 on long liquidation influenced by a sharp decline in New York cotton prices.

At the decline there was scattered short covering and May contract rallied at Rs. 458. The market is under the influence of the monthly options settlement. The general feeling is hesitant. The Government has prohibited exports of 13/16 inch above staple while imports are made conditional. The market is inclined to await the full effects of these changes in the Cotton Control Act.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	458	8	0
I.C.C. July	467	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	473	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 961 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, April 12.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. May	462/12	459/4	459/12
I.C.C. July	470/12	468	468/4
I.C.C. Sept.	477/8	474/8	474/12
Karachi May	48/13/9	48/4/6	48/8/9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 515, Tata Deferred 2885, Indian Iron 57/8, Steel Corpon. of Bengal 52/8, Bombay Dyeing 2345, Central India 463/2, Century 1035, Gokak 352/8 Kohinoor 821/4, Simplex 381/8, Andhra Valley 1875, Tata Hydro 218/12, Tata Power 1975 Associated Cement 253, Belapur 290/10 Bombay Burma (Old) 620.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 13.

The local produce market was officially closed to-day being a Jain Holiday.

It is said that the Madras Government is planning to fix quotations for Groundnuts and Groundnut Oil.

Nominal quotations Groundnuts Khandesh quality G. I. P. Stations Rs. 22/-, Bold Rs. 21/4, N. S. Quality Rs. 21/4 and Bold Rs. 20/12. Khandesh Ready Rs. 116, Bold Rs. 108. Castorseeds Bombay, Navlakhi and Goa Rs. 21/6. Linseed March-May Rs. 23/14 and April-June Rs. 23/12. Navlakhi Rs. 24.

JUTE TRADE ALARMED

NEW YORK April 12

Despite previous warnings, the Jute trade is considerably alarmed by the imposition of export control upon the completion of the original ninety-one thousand ton figure, it was learned today.

The importers planned to appeal to the Indian Government but many conceded there was little hope unless there is an alleviation of strikes and other factors limiting Calcutta production

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, April 13.

Silver Opened 161/3 Gold 94/6 Opened easy on Reserve Bank offering rumours bulls reserved Guwar 8 Basaikh 8/2 Maha 6/13/4 Quiet Bardwana Ready 52 to 57 Asuj 52/13 Wheat Barley Unquoted Peas 9/1 Maize 9-7 Bajra 8/8 Ashar 9 Urad 14/9 Moong 11/13 Mustardseed 14/8 Gur 11/8 Jaggery Powder 13/8 steady yesterday's approximate Arrivals Peas 1100 Mustardseed 700 Gur 250 mds Stocks Peas 30 Arhar 5.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 12.

Silver Spot 44 d Forward 44 d Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 12.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.36 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, April 12.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1061	110-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	101
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	161-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	10-1/8
National Bank of India	36-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regd.)	84-1/2

Import And Export Of Raw Cotton

BOMBAY, April 12.

A Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner states:—

By a notification published in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary on April 12, the Government of India have amplified the cotton ceiling prices listed in the schedule attached to the general permission issued in pursuance of clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945 published on January 19, 1946. A list of the amplifications is being published in the press.

Simultaneously, the Government of India have authorised the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports Bombay, to license the import of foreign cotton stapling 7/8" and longer subject to such cotton being sold to a mill and being paid for in sterling. The Government of India have also made the export of Indian cotton subject to licensing and have prohibited the export of Indian cotton stapling 13/16" and longer unless such cotton had been sold prior to April 12 1946. Proof of sale should be submitted to the Export Trade Controllers at Bombay Karachi or Madras as the case may be when application is made for an export licence."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 12.

May	27.30—57
July	27.44—58
October	27.40—57
December	27.39—58
January	27.36—59
March	27.47—61
May	27.42—59
Middling Spot	27.87—57

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	27.06—63
July	27.30—59
October	27.26—54
December	27.33—63
March	27.41—57
Middling Spot	27.05—55

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

May	27.79
July	27.92
October	27.89

Determined To Stamp Out Corruption

The Government of Bombay is determined to stamp out corruption and complaints regarding the misconduct of officials will be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Under the law any person who offers illegal gratification to a public servant is guilty of abetment of an offence. In order, however that complainants should not be deterred from bringing specific evidence of corruption, the Government wishes to assure members of the public that no prosecutions will be lodged for abetment of bribery against persons making a full and frank disclosure of cases of payment of illegal gratification.

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LEAGUE-CONGRESS DEADLOCK MUST END

Britain Cannot Agree To Govern India Indefinitely, Says Labour Organ

LONDON, April 13. (Reuter): The Labour (Government) "Daily Herald" in an editorial to-day says: "Indian statesmanship and Indian Political leadership is facing to-day its first great test. The whole meaning of independence is that India must bear the responsibility of solving her own problems.

"At the moment, the outlook is anything but hopeful. Mr. Jinnah threatens civil war unless the demand for an independent Pakistan is accepted. The Congress leaders decline to negotiate with him. There is a sullen deadlock.

"So the Cabinet Mission wisely withdraws to the hills to give both sides time for thought.

"It may be that the opportunity will be taken. But if not, it may be that Britain will have to render one more service to India by, for the last time, taking a decision which Indians fail to take for themselves.

"That would be an undesired and probably thankless task. It would be an unpropitious beginning for a new epoch in Indian history. But—to put it bluntly we cannot agree to go on indefinitely Governing India, because Indian leaders cannot agree on how India is to govern herself."

'M. G.'s OPINION.

MANCHESTER April 12 (Reuter): "The Congress and Moslem League must both yield much more than they have yet done if an All-India organisation is to be preserved the Liberal 'Manchester Guardian' said in an editorial today.

"Clearly we are no longer waiting for complete agreement between Indians: If the gap that divided them can be narrowed down to reasonable dimensions, there will be a British decision on the final points of disagreement. This was the essence of the new approach which led to the dispatch of the Mission.

"The chief problem is the familiar one of Moslem separation. The Congress will yield many safeguards to Moslems but will not abandon the unity of India. The Moslem League much strengthened by the outcome of the provincial elections, will not accept measures of confederation retaining all India defence, foreign policy and other services; but it threatens to "fight or perish" for the formation of a separate Moslem State. Success depends on finding a form of Central Indian authority which will be strong enough to give real autonomy to the parts. That is the crux of the dispute.

"Britain enters into it, only because each party is expecting us to create on our withdrawal the conditions it demands. It is natural that the British Mission should come under heavy pressure from all sides and we would be rash to hope that the gap which it must close by its award will be small. An award however must be made and looking at the state of the India, and world today, it is hard to believe that the Mission will wish to be responsible for any solution which will make political cohesion and economic planning impossible. Both Indian sides, however, must yield much more than they have done if a workable All-India organisation is to be preserved, while the separate communities are assured of autonomy. India's last step to freedom may yet be the most difficult."

RUSSIA SILENT ON NOON'S COMMENT

MOSCOW, April 13 (Reuter): The comment by Sir Firoz Khan Noon that "if neither the British nor the Hindus concede Pakistan, Russia will give it to us" is not reported by the press or radio here, nor is any comment forthcoming from official circles.

However, unofficial quarters give as their firm conviction that Sir Firoz Khan Noon was expressing purely a personal point of view, without having received any encouragement whatever from the Soviet authorities.

Nothing published or stated here recently gives any support for such a statement.

Unofficial circles also evinced interest in Gandhiji's reported suggestion to the British Cabinet Mission that if a settlement between the Moslem League and the Congress cannot be reached on the Pakistan question, it should be referred to an international tribunal. They give as a personal point of view that some aspects of the Indian problem might well be brought before the U.N.O. for consideration.

Ghetto Bill Passes Committee Stage

CAPE TOWN, April 12. (Reuter): The Premier, Field Marshal Smuts, today resisted attempts by Nationalists to restrict the right of Indian representatives elected to the Parliament in terms of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill when the Assembly resumed in Committee on the Bill.

One amendment sought to prevent Indian representatives in the Senate and Assembly voting on and discussing electoral laws, a declaration of war or external relations of the Union or any motion, adoption or rejection which might lead to a defeat of the Government.

Field Marshal Smuts, rejecting the amendment, said that it was undesirable to create two kinds of Senators and members of the Assembly with different qualifications and rights. No such differences had been made for the native representatives in the Assembly and the Senate.

SMUTS ACCEPTS RISKS

Replying to an interjection by a Nationalist Member that there had the danger of the three Indian Representatives and the three native representatives in the Assembly forming a bloc and holding the balance of power if the other parties were equal, Field Marshal Smuts said: "that is a risk that must be taken. Anything you do is full of risks. We must not shirk something, because it entails risks. In that way you will create bigger dangers."

"GENEROUS" IDEA REJECTED

Another Dominion Party amendment that Europeans and not Indians should be elected to represent Indians in the Natal Provincial council was rejected.

In terms of an amendment by Field Marshal, the first elections of Indian Representatives will be not later than 12 months after the promulgation of the Act instead of six months as provided in the Bill.

He said that the Act would be promulgated on the date, which would ensure that the first Indian representatives were not elected before the next General Election due about the end of 1948. He agreed that Indian representatives should not have to fight two elections within a short time.

The Committee stage was completed today after seven a total of 14 days having been spent on the Bill so far

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THE MAGAZINE FOR THE FAMILY

U. S. Air Pilots To Strike

Demand More Pay And Shorter Flying Hours

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuter). Notice of the first large-scale strike of air pilots in the history of United States air lines was given today to the National Mediation Board.

The Airline Pilots Association informed the Board of its intention to call a strike of all pilots and co-pilots of Transworld Airline, beginning on April 21. Union representatives said that the strike would ground all Transworld Airline planes on more than 28,000 miles of international and domestic routes

Other air lines are not affected by the dispute at present, they added

The Union is asking for more pay and shorter flying time for pilots and co-pilots of new four-engined planes which the company proposes to put into service first on its international routes and then on home ones. The pilots are asking for salaries up to 16,000 dollars a year and ten per cent reduction in maximum monthly flying time.

Presidential intervention may avert the strike as air lines come under the Railway Labour Act. This gives President Truman power to appoint an emergency panel to hear the case.

30,000 Workers Of N. W. R. Stage Sit-Down Strike

LAHORE, April 12 (U.P.I.): About 30,000 workers of the N.W Railway Lohore started a two hours' sit-down strike from twelve noon to two yesterday on the grounds that their quota of ration had been reduced and that rice had been substituted for wheat Certain demands are also made for increase in pay and allowance The strikers also staged demonstration

Enquiries in official circle indicate that the demonstrations were of perfectly orderly nature and extended to minor extent to the Lahore engine shed and certain categories in the Lahore station. As a result some delay to trains was caused. At the end of two hours' period the strikers resumed work and normal conditions were restored. The agitation had not been sponsored by any recognised Union but by a certain isolated individual, says an Official communique. Two persons, it is understood have been arrested in this connection.

Malaya Muslims Denounce Pakistan

SINGAPORE, April 12. (Reuter): Indian Muslims meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. P. P. Abdulla have passed a resolution denouncing Pakistan as "disastrous to the unity of India and detrimental to the welfare of Indian Muslims."

Mill Workers On Strike In Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 13. (A.P.I.): All the six textile mills in Nagpur city are rendered idle since the workers abstained from work this morning. The Harijan section of the mill-hands did not turn up today, while Caste-Hindu mill hands, about 20 per cent of the normal strength, went in, but later withdrew from the mill premises. Yesterday all mills were closed owing to polling for the Nagpur Labour Constituency. The workers have informed the mill managements of both the Express and the Model mills that they are unable to work in view of yesterday's incidents and the death of one Hindu in the election disturbances. About 15,000 workers are involved in the strike.

CALCUTTA, April 11. (U.P.I.): The Howrah Water Works employees have struck work since yesterday morning following the strike notice given to the Howrah Municipality sometime ago for redress of their grievances. There is no supply of filtered water in the whole of the Howrah Municipal area and the residents are managing with great difficulty from tube wells in different parts of Howrah.

DIE-HARD MAJOR'S DIRE THREAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAPETOWN, April 4.

An indication of the hostile attitude that certain members of the South African Parliament are adopting against the extension of democratic rights to non-whites was given on Monday during the debate on Gen. Smuts' motion for the second reading of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill Major Pieterse said that if Mr. J. H Hofmeyr the Minister of Finance and Education ever became Prime Minister and let Indian and coloured M.P.s sit in the Assembly, he would man a machinegun and mow them down as quickly as they came in.

Thus far six days have been spent on the debate and an agreement has been reached between the various parties to allow a further three days for the consideration of the remaining stages of the Bill, which, it is expected, will not be completed in the Assembly until April 17—a day or two before Gen. Smuts leaves South Africa for London and Paris, to take part in the Imperial and Peace Conferences.

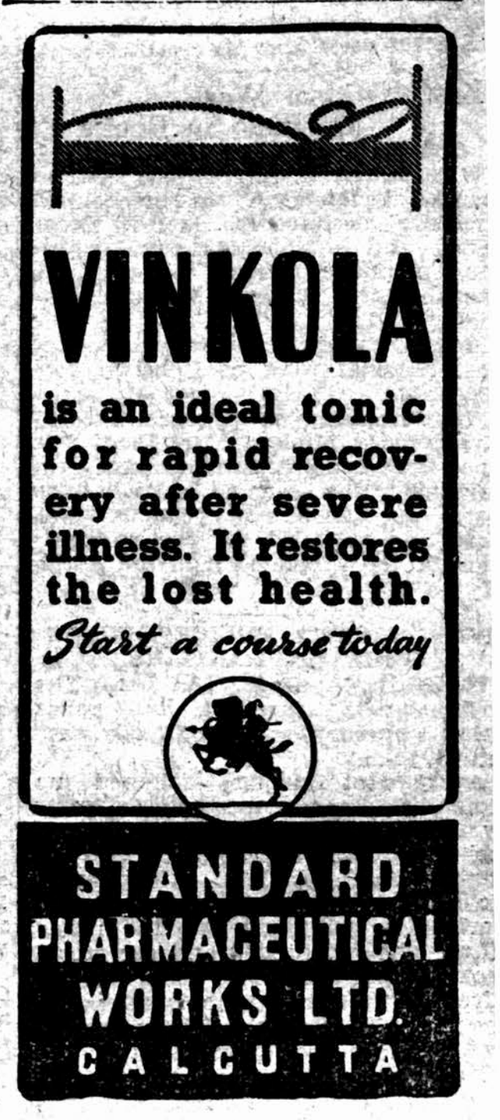
PLEA FOR SPLITTING BILL INTO TWO

The Herenigde Nasionale Party is divided like the other political parties on the bill. The Nationalists want the Land Tenure provisions to be considered separately from the representation part of the Bill.

The Prime Minister, backed by the United Party, wants the bill to be passed as a whole

FRENCH-VIETNAM AGREEMENT

LONDON, April 13. (Reuter): Provisional agreement has been signed at Hanoi between the French and the Vietnam (Annamite Nationalist) Government under which Vietnam forces are to have their own general staff and take orders from the Vietnam Government, but troops will be in general under the French High Command, the Paris Radio said today.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MOSCOW'S APOLOGIA

Quotes 1921 Pact For Retention Of Red Troops In Iran

LONDON, April 13, (Reuter): Forty-eight hours before the UNO Security Council meets in New York to consider the opposing Persian and Russian claims on the retention of Persian question on the agenda, Moscow Radio has broadcast a formal Soviet statement aimed at justifying the retention of the Red Army in Persia beyond the 1942 Treaty date.

Making no mention of the British entry into Persia in 1941, simultaneously with the Russians, the statement said that the Red Army entered the country "on the basis of the 1921 agreement"—the Persian Soviet Treaty of friendship, of 1921.

Under this Treaty, it claimed that the Soviet had a "right to advance its troops into the interior of Persia and keep them there until the final elimination of danger" in cases when a foreign State attempted to transform Persia into a base of operations against the Soviet Union.

German Fascist agents had made Persia their home with a view to turning it into a base for attack on Russia from the South, but "plans for such an attack were frustrated only thanks to the entry into Persia of Soviet troops," said the statement.

The present withdrawal of the Red Army from Persia, it explained, is due to the fact that German danger has now been finally eliminated.

'CAPE TIMES' RELAXES ITS HOSTILE ATTITUDE

Owns Anti-Indian Bill "Fails To Give Full And Just Measures To Indians"

(From Our Correspondent)

CAPETOWN, April 13

The "Cape Times", a leading South African morning newspaper, which not so long ago gave the Indian Bill its blessing appears, after the conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the Bill, to have reconsidered the case, and in its latest leading article it acknowledges the fact that the Bill fails to give a full and just measure to the Indians. It adds, however, that it "embodied the only practical solution of an exceedingly intricate and difficult problem which this generation is capable of applying in the existing circumstances."

The "Cape Times" further states that "however short his Bill may fall of the ideal it embodies the utmost that can be given in the circumstances—that is South Africa's answer to any criticism that may be levelled against her.

PANDIT SHUKLA ELECTED

NAGPUR, April 13 (API): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, former Congress Premier, was declared elected to Central Provinces Assembly from the Baloo Bazar General Rural Constituency in Raipur District. His opponent Kesharao Spoke (Independent) lost his deposit. Pandit Shukla secured 20,861 votes and his rival 2,055.

"Last National Week Of India In Bondage"

AHMEDABAD, April 13 (API):—"Whether Delhi negotiations succeed or fail, India is on the threshold of freedom", declared Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, addressing a public meetng to-night, to conclude the National Week celebrations.

Mr. Desai said this would be the last national week of India in bondage.

Referring to resumption of office by the popular Ministry, Mr. Desai said that they would first try to purify the administration so as to make it fit to carry out schemes of popular welfare. He appealed for the co-operation of the people to help the Ministry to carry out its tasks.

WHY NAGPUR POLICE OPENED FIRE ON HARIJANS

NAGPUR, April 13. (A.P.I.): The circumstances that led to police firing yesterday were officially revealed to-day.

A crowd of Harijans followed up stone-throwing at the police party by hurling other missiles. A dozen policemen were actually injured including one. by lathi attack by a violent section of the crowd. A warning to withdraw by the police officer was not heeded and the crowd became more menacing and began advancing towards the small police party of 20 constabies. Some of the crowd had lathis, others spears.

Finding, the situation getting out of control, the police fired 16 rounds as stated last night resulting in injuries to four. Of these one succumbed late at night, in Mayo Hospital.

The three dead are one Hindu boy aged 18 and two Harijans (one due to police firing). No fresh incidents have been reported after the enforcement of curfew order and Sec. 144 in the city.

Indonesians Given Freedom To Break Away From Empire

VAN MOOK SAYS FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE TO BE COMMON SUBJECTS

LONDON, April 13 (Reuter): In the final constitutional settlement between Holland and Indonesia each will deal with the common interests of the other as equal partners, but after a certain period the Indonesians will be free to break away, if they wish.

This broad picture was painted by the Lieut.-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Dr. Hubertus van Mook, at a London Press Conference to-day on the conclusion of Dutch Cabinet talks with the British Government.

Foreign Affairs and Defence in general would be common subjects, said Dr. Van Mook, but local defence of the Indies would be the affair of the Indonesians. He indicated that parts of Indonesia, especially Java, would probably have a very high degree of autonomy.

The present position, said Dr. Van Mook, is that the talks in Batavia led to proposals being made by the Indonesian leaders which were sufficiently near the Dutch point of view to make it worth his contacting his Government.

On economic reconstruction in the Netherlands Indies, Dr. Van Mook said, the food situation was not good but was better than in India or China.

Dr. Van Mook stated that about 325,000 Japanese were still in the Netherlands Indies of whom 290,000 were under Allied control.

Dr. Van Mook refused to speculate on the date when the last Indian and British troops would leave and declined to commit himself to the suggestion that they would not remain longer than a year.

"BIG THREE" POLES APART

Peace Conference May Never Be Held

WASHINGTON, April 13 (APA):—The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are so far apart on European peace settlements that it was strongly indicated here to-day that the Paris Peace Conference proposed for May 1, seems almost certain to be postponed.

There was a slight possibility it may never be held. In that case the Allied nations separately might make peace treaties with the former enemy countries.

Bevin For Paris Before April 25

LONDON, April 12, (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin is expected to leave for Paris to attend the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers meeting on or immediately before April 25—the date on which the Conference is due to start—it was officially started in London this morning.

An official spokesman categorically denied reports that Mr. Bevin is due to leave for Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision for negotiations in Cairo this week-end or for Paris next week.

Poland Recognises Giral's Govt.

PARIS, April 13 (Reuter): M. Stanislaw Skrzeszewski, Polish Ambassador to France, to-day handed a note to Dr Jose Giral, Prime Minister of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, informing him that Poland had decided to recognise his Government, Polish sources here stated to-day.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY TALKS COMMENCE WEDNESDAY

CAIRO, April 13. (Reuter): Vital Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks which may radically affect Britain's position in the Middle East and her strategic communication to India and to the Far East are due to start here on Wednesday or Thursday. To-day both sides expressed high hopes for a satisfactory settlement.

"Frontier Officials Did Support Leaguers"

PESHAWAR, April 13 (API): A public declaration that the officials in N. W. F. P. supported the Muslim League candidates during the elections, was made by Khan Ali Gul Khan, President, Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, at a public meeting held last night to refute the claim of Mr. Jinnah that the officials favoured the Congress in the elections. Khan Ali Gul Khan said that in spite of this the Frontier Pathans had given a clear verdict against Pakistan.

ALLOCATION OF FOOD GRAINS CONFERENCE AT DELHI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Food Conference is being called at New Delhi on August 17 and 18, 1946, to consider the question of the allocation of foodrains to various Provinces under the basic plan.

Mr. A. D Gorwala, Commissioner of Civil Supplies, will represent the Government of Bombay. Mr. R. T. Shivdasani Regional Food Commissioner, will also attend the conference.

Confederation Was Not On Agenda

NEW DELHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee held a further sitting this morning at the Congress President's residence. The session lasted two and half hours.

The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told the press that the Committee had further discussions on the present negotiations.

The Congress President said that the question of confederation did not arise before the Committee either in the morning or afternoon sitting of the Committee yesterday.

AFTERNOON MEETING

The Congress Working Committee held a two-hour session this afternoon at the end of which Maulana Azad, the President said that the meeting continued discussion of the subjects which began yesterday.

He indicated that it was possible that the meeting would be adjourned tomorrow to meet again on April 17 or 18.

PANT FOR DELHI

LUCKNOW, April 13 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, will leave by air to-morrow morning for Delhi to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Ramapadasagar Reservoir Project

MADRAS, April 12 (API): The proposed Ramapadasagar Reservoir project on the Godavari, one of the biggest irrigational schemes in the world, the estimated cost of which is rupees 66 crores, will substantially help to abolish famine in India said Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, in charge of development explaining the stage reached by the scheme at a press conference to-day.

Sir S. V. Ramamurthi added: The scheme will affect five districts, Guntur, Kistna, East and West Godaveri and Vizagapatam. It provides 170 miles of navigable canals joining the Vizagapatam harbour and the Kistna river and makes Godaveri itself navigable for about 120 miles. A lakh to a lakh and a half K W of electrical power will be available for industrial and other uses.

MORE LIGHT ON I.N.A. INCIDENT AT ASANSOL

NEW DELHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): Further details are now available regarding the incident at Asansol station where 26 discharged I.N.A. men were involved in an affray with Militard police says a press note.

All the men were going to home destinations. They entrained at Nilganj with through accommodation under Military arrangements. At Burdwan they transferred to civil accommodation although they were requested not to do so by the railway authorities. The latter signalled Asansol requesting the R.T.O.'s assistance.

At Asansol the R.T.O. thought that the men were Military personnel and removed them from the train. Later, he handed them over to the civil authorities at Asansol and they appeared before the civil court. They were released on bail for reappearance on may 1.

Finally, all men left Asansol at 21-30 hours on April 12 without further troublp and in military accommodation.

Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy, Bt., whose family founded the J. J. Hospital. The Hospital's centenary was celebrated last month.

MAKE GOVERNORS NONENTITIES

Patwardhan Says Civil Service Bureaucracy Must Be Disrupted

POONA, April 13 (API): The Congress Ministries should set themselves to the task of converting Governors into nonentities and break and disrupt the bureaucratic civil service, stated Mr. Achutrao Patwardhan, Congress Socialist leader, at a Press conference held in Poona to-day. The whole of the irremovable civil service, with direct access to Governor, he affirmed, was a menace to popular governments. It was a wonder, he thought, that the Congress should have put up with this service in 1937.

Mr. Patwardhan did not expect the ministries which had not won complete sovereignty to bring about a radical social change. But he thought that they should serve to forge a weapon of resistance with which to root out the last vestige of British authority.

Emphatically declaring himself against Pakistan, Mr. Patwardhan charged the British people with being responsible for the creation of this separatist bogey. This question of Pakistan, he said, can be decided after the Britishers had left India and allowed the Indians to settle the problem among themselves.

Mr. Patwardhan was opposed to the Coupland plan of confederation as a solution for the present deadlock. The Coupland system, he thought, was pernicious in its essence because it was intended to disrupt the country's integrity.

Mrs. Woikin Gets 2 1/2 Years In Espionage Case

OTTAWA, April 12. (Reuter): Mrs. Emma Woikin, 15-year old former Cipher Clerk in the Canadian External Affairs Department, was today sentenced to two-years and six months imprisonment on charges of violating the Official Secrets Act.

She originally faced six charges but four of these were withdrawn by the Crown.

Mrs. Woikin told the court today that she gave information to Russia, because she wanted to help Russia and not to hurt Canada.

Her case was the first of 15 in which charges of espionage activities have been made, which has been concluded.

ALLIED ARTILLERY ENGAGES INDONESIANS

BATAVIA, April 13. (Reuter): Allied artillery engaged Indonesians in dug-in positions in the area of Semarang on the northern coast of central Java, it was officially stated here to-day. Minor clashes with small parties of terrorists are reported from the port of Sourabaya and from the small island of Bali, east of Java, the statement added.

WHITHER, JINNAH

From B. F. Bharucha

KEMAL PASHA: What is wrong with you, Jinnah? You say, you are not an Indian; you are a Muslim; am I not a Muslim, Jinnah? Could I say, I wasn't a Turk? My people called me Atta-Turk—the Father of the Turks: Were they all fools, Jinnah?

JINNAH: How dare I say that, Kemal Pasha?

REZA SHAH: Jinnah, what has gone wrong with you? Am I not a Muslim? Am I not an Irani? My people called me Reza Shah Pahelvi. Were they deranged, Jinnah?

JINNAH: Not the least, my dear Shah.

SIR SAYED AHMED: Jinnah, Where were we bred? Where did we flourish? Where we rose and ruled our cordigionists? Isn't it Indian? And yet you say, you are not an Indian? Can you also say, that I wasn't an Indian? Jinnah.

JINNAH: Sir Sayed, I can't say that.

SIR MAHOMED IQBAL: Whither, Jinnah, Whither? You are no doubt a Muslim—of late, an extremely devout and vocal Muslim; but, which is the country of your birth. Jinnah? If it is India, and you say, you are not an Indian, then are you an Afghan, an Irani, a Syrian or a Turk? Jinnah, your single statement has made you a laughing stock of the world; I am surprised,—I am grieved,—beyond expression. I have sung and sung all my life:— "Sare Jehame, acha, Hindustan Hamara": (In the whole world, our dear India is the best) and yet, Jinnah, you shun India; ignore India; down India; cut up India; is it Islamic to sun one's own Motherland? Pause and Ponder, Jinnah; Reflect and Retrace, Jinnah: Before Nemesis over takes you

With folded hands, Jinnah stands dejected, disillusioned and chastened.

PUNJAB MAIL DERAILMENT CASE APPEAL REJECTED

PATNA, April 12. (A.P.I.): The sentence of death of Srikanta Azad and sentences of transportation for life on Shamnarain Singh and Ramnagian Tewari were confirmed by Mr. Justice Shearer and Mr. Justice Imam at the Patna High Court today in the Punjab Mail derailment appeal case.

The appeal arose out of the trial of a number of persons in connection with the derailment of the Punjab Mail between Bihea and Karisath in the District of Shahabad on the night of November 23, 1944. As a result of the accident 8 persons died and 87 passengers received injuries.

Warrants On 13 Political Absconders Cancelled

Warrants for the arrest of 13 political absconders in the Satara District, have been cancelled, says a 'communique' from the Director of Information, Bombay.

NAGPUR, (O.P.I.): The Management of the "Muslim Times" an English Weekly to be issued from Nagpur has decided to change its name to "Central Times" Nagpur in view of the fact that a paper similar in name is being published from Bombay. The first issue of the "Central Times" is expected to come out on May 5th.

On With The Show!

NEWS

RAGINI'S NEXT

Sun Art Pictures' BINDIYA will be the next change at the Capitol. It stars Ragini described as the 'lotus and magic eyed star.' Let us hope her magic will be more potent in this picture than it was in that Pancholi flop "Shirin Farhad."

"Bindiya" is Ragini's first picture to be made in Bombay. The story is from Prabhulal Dwivedi's pen, while the direction is that of C. M. Luhar. Amar plays the male lead, while old-timer E. Billimoria is also to be found in the cast.

★

FOLK DANCING

In Pancholi Art Pictures' SHEHAR SE DUR, now in the shooting stage, there is a sequence depicting folk dancing, which is more akin to Nature than the more stylised forms of the science of Shree Nataraja.

The film is being handled by director Barkhat Mehra. The lyrics have been supplied by Madhok whose songs in "Ratan" have caught on speedily. The musical score has been composed by Pandit Amar Nath.

The chief dancer in "Shehar Se Dur, will be Asha Posby.

★

NEW TECHNIQUE

Uday Shankar has discovered a new technique of scene construction which he introduces in his forthcoming KALPANA. According to this novel scheme, varying types of cubes, squares, circles and other geometrical patterns are used for different settings. This naturally, affords a variety of clever architectural backgrounds.

This technique is certainly a welcome innovation, as it is bound to minimise the cost of expensive sets.

★

DASGUPTA'S MUSIC

Madhu Bose's Hindi screen version of Tagores "Man Bhajan", will have the music of the celebrated Kamal Dasgupta. News reaches me that the musical part of the film has already been completed.

J. S. Casshyap has written the dialogues for this film.

New Gur Control Order

NEW DELHI, April 13. (A.P.I.): By a notification published in the Gazette of India, the Gur Control order 1946 empowers the Gur Controller to fix in any area maximum prices of gur to regulate the movement of sugarcane and gur, restrict or prohibit gur manufacture.

BIHAR BANS EXPORT OF GUR

PATNA, April 12 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bihr having reviewed the supply position of gur in the province are satisfied that at present there is no exportable surplus of this commodity and whatever supplies are available must be conserved for internal consumption, states a press note.

The Government have therefore banned the export of gur to places outside the provinces.

VIEWS

Minerva: 4th Week

VANMALA VEHICLE

Wadia Movietone's SHARBATI ANKHEN is a fine starring vehicle for Vanmala who portrays a modern girl insistent on her social, economic and domestic independence. The picture is a delightful skit on ultra-feminism and depicts the heroine at the finale, begging at the doors of the very lovers she had proudly turned down.

Ishwarlal plays the male lead in a cast composed of Anwari, Sumati Gupta and Rajkumari Shukla. Vanmala dances in the picture under the direction of Ram Narayan Misra. The story and direction are Ramchandra Thakur's.

★

Royal Opera House: 4th Week

RAJPUT PATRIOT

Rana Pratap Singh of Mewad who fought heroically for the freedom of his people, has been glorified in Ranjit's historical RAJPUTANI. Bipin Gupta enacts the role of the patriot, while Veena plays the name part with Jairaj as Sukta Singh, her lover and member of the opposing camp.

Aspi directed this picture which is filled with the pomp and pageantry of ancient India.

★

Imperial: 13th Week

POPULAR PICTURE

Jamuna Productions RATTAN is enjoying the second-longest run among current photoplays. Its success is due chiefly to the tuneful lyrics of song-writer Madhok, and to the melodious voice of Zohra, used as play-back for the songs that are supposed to emerge from Swarnalata's throat.

"Rattan" tells of a girl forced to marry an elderly man though her heart is given to a youth in whose arms she finally, dies. Kiran Diwan plays the male lead.

★

Chitra: 2nd Week

'HAMRAHI' RETURNS

New Theatres' HAMRAHI tells the interesting story of a writer who refuses to prostitute his talents, and becomes the founder of a Mill workers' Union. His love for the daughter of an opulent mill-owner imparts an intriguing twist to the story.

The cast of "Hamrahi" consists, among others, of Benata Bose and Bhattacharya.

Hindi Dubbed In Korda Picture

Indian Women In London Sing And Talk For June Duprez

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 13. Indian cinegoers will have a unique experience when new copies of the film "Thief of Bagdad" will be screened in India about the end of this year. To give a realistic touch to the picture Alexander Korda has sought the co-operation of Mrs. Ashalata Bhattacharya, Mrs. Sujata Khanna and the Imam of the Woking Mosque. Korda has now introduced dialogues and music in Hindustani for the leading lady, June Duprez, the hero, John Justin and for the Lady-in-waiting. The three Indians will not be seen on the screen but their voices will be heard throughout the picture. To the delight of Korda, Ashalata composed songs in Hindustani which she sings to the accompaniment symphony orchestra as lady-in-waiting. Sujata, acting for June Duprez, the Princess, speaks in Hindi. So does the Imam, acting for Justin.

Although this innovation is specially designed to meet the wishes of Indian audiences, the film with Indian dialogues will be shown to European audiences.

Mrs. Ashalata Bhattacharya is the mother of two daughters—Mayalata, a medical student and Chayalata who is doing her London Matric here. Her husband who comes from the town Rajshahi in Bengal is practicing as a Doctor in London for the past nineteen years. Ashalata's parental home is at Hazre Road, Calcutta.

Sujata Khanna is the mother of a school-going daughter. Her husband is also a practicing doctor in London for the last fifteen years. Last week she appeared in 'Shakuntala ballet' at the Embassy Theatre, produced by Ernest Berk. The Khannas hail from the United Provinces. No Indian Nationalist function in London is complete without Mrs. Bhattacharya, her daughters and Mrs. Khanna singing "Vande Mataram" and other famous songs of Tagore and Iqbal.

"ARVACHINA"

A New Musical Comedy

Mr. Dhansukhlal Mehta, Gujarat's renowned author, has produced a new play "Arvachina" ("Modernism"). It is a scathing satire on the contemporary flippant youth—the parasitic, pleasure-seeking and discontented youth so commonly found in the aristocratic and pseudo-aristocratic circles to-day.

The Play is a light musical-comedy written in a lively style full of wit and humour. If the satire in the play is biting, the sympathy and psychological understanding of the author is not missing.

The play marks a new and healthy trend in our screen and stage literature. The Sahitya Sansad (of Sjt. K. M. Munshi) is producing this play for the first time at the Excelsior Theatre on 19th April at 9-30 A.M.

Self-Government Plan For Java

LONDON: The Dutch Prime Minister, Prof Schermerhorn hopes to be able to inform Mr. Attlee when their conference opens in Downing Street next Friday that an agreement has been reached between Indonesian leaders and the Dutch Government, says the "News Chronicle" diplomatic correspondent.

This rapid improvement in the Indonesian situation has become known since Dr. Van Mook, Lieutenant General of the Netherlands East Indies and a party of Indonesian representatives reached The Hague for final discussions with the Dutch Government.

Under the terms proposed, says the "News Chronicle", Java would recognise the suzerainty of the Dutch Crown but would be self-governing with an Indonesian Confederation, which would include Dutch Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas and Dutch Guinea.

An interesting further element would be the creation of a Dutch Empire Cabinet—a development which has not taken place within the British Commonwealth—which would co-ordinate the policies of the Netherlands Indonesian Confederation, Dutch Guinea and Curacao.

The Javanese State would be bound by a treaty of mutual defence with the Netherlands and would recognise Dutch financial and commercial interests in Java. Dutch property in the islands would be restored to its owners and the Javanese would agree to further Dutch capital entering the country. They would also accept responsibility for the debts of the Netherlands East Indies before 1942.

BIG INDIAN ORDER FOR AIRCRAFT

LONDON, April 9:—A £250,000 order for the Indian National Airways is the latest of heavy overseas orders received by the U.K. aircraft industry. The order is for 6 Vickers Vikings—new twin-engined airliners

BRITISH-SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

The London Airport-South American Service, which hitherto took three days, has now been speeded up to two days. This has been made possible by the elimination of one night stop and the speeding up of maintenance en-route.

One of the first passengers on the new schedule was Mr. J. W. Booth, Chairman of the British-South American Airway. He left in the "Star Glow" a few days ago to negotiate agreements with Argentina Uruguay and Brazil.

He said that the service was now carrying people from Britain to River Plate faster than they travel to that destination from the United States.

NEW FAST SERVICE TO CAIRO

The British Overseas Airway Corporation have introduced this week a new fast air service between the U.K. and Cairo. Twenty-four trips will be made weekly in each direction. Aircraft used will be 12-seater Avro York.

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In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA'S IMPOSING ASSETS. ITS TREMENDOUS POTENTIALITIES. SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY. INTRODUCTION OF COSMOPOLITAN COLOUR. CHANGE FROM COMMUNALISM TO NATIONALISM. CRICKET UNSUITABLE FOR INDIANS. ITS RESTRICTED DOMAIN. GAMES WITH WORLD APPEAL. ENCOURAGE HEALTHY GAMES. INDOOR vs. OUTDOOR SPORT.

Have you heard of a sporting club or a Gymkhana with assets in cash and securities amounting to nearly four lakhs of rupees? Perhaps you have not. It is the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana of our city which boasts of such a huge financial edifice. Barring the Turf Clubs which I can never dream of placing in the same category, I do not know of any other. Sporting institution in the whole country which can claim such an imposing capital, in addition to immovable properties worth a lakh and a half. The Gymkhana management has certainly taken full advantage of the present boom period as well as the war conditions.

The increase in the total membership from 1123 to 2294 and Life Membership from 194 to 360 during the last three years tells its own tale!

ITS TREMENDOUS POTENTIALITIES

The reason why the Hindu Gymkhana was able to lay by so much during this period was that their expenses were curtailed to a great extent owing to the occupation of its premises and grounds by the military authorities. In fact their sporting activities were reduced considerably. That could not be helped. But what of the future?

A Club or Gymkhana with such a strong and robust financial backbone possess tremendous potentialities for doing good to sport—not only of this city but this country.

I understand that its management expects its premises and grounds to be returned to them in a month or two. By the way, I am glad to hear that the Parsee Gymkhana has got their building, etc. back already. I hope they have also made their pile of fortune during this period as their sister institution. It is now upto them all to plan for the future:

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

The accommodation which the Hindu Gymkhana owns is not at all sufficient for all its members. I am told that they are looking for further accommodation elsewhere. Isn't it a matter of great pity that they should have thrown away a valuable piece of land near the Marine Lines Station which the Government had given them for construction of tennis Courts nearly twenty years ago? Had they made good use of it, the Government would never have taken it back. But the powers that be at the Hindu Gymkhana were more anxious to amass wealth than spend it for the cause for which it was collected! So they lost this valuable plot of land mainly due to their short-sighted policy. I wonder if it will be possible for them to acquire another play-ground elsewhere at this stage. I hope they will.

INTRODUCTION OF COSMOPOLITAN COLOUR

But before that, I would like them to make it a Cosmopolitan institution I know there are some legal difficulties in the way. If the management wills it I have no doubt some way can be found to admit non-Hindus in the institution. I made vain efforts in the past to alter the rules so as to admit the latter as associate members—without any right of voting. My propositions were ruled out of order by President Shantaram Shete every time at the annual General Meetings. Are the members still living in the same old groove of orthodoxy and isolation? Hasn't the world moved sufficiently for them to change their angle of vision. Has Gandhiji's dictum fallen on deaf ears?

OBEY MAHATMAJI'S DICTUM

"I hate communalism in every walk of life—more so in sport" said the Mahatma when the Hindu Gymkhana deputation invited his opinion on the Pentangular. This should have set at rest all controversy in regard to this obnoxious competition. But the long-cherished love for it has prevailed over the dictates of the head. Fortunately it is on the way to its natural doom. The spread of rabid communalism in this country on the one hand and the world forces working against narrow parochialism on the other are paving the way. It is now upto the members of the Hindu Gymkhana to take a lead in the mtt er.

As the Hindus belong to the majority community, it is their duty to give the lead in all matters of reform. Let them now open their doors to non-Hindus and make it a cosmopolitan institution. They may rest assured that the others will follow suit as day follows night.

CHANGE COMMUNALISM TO NATIONALISM

People do not realise that in a cosmopolitan gathering, the number of members from any community do not make slightest difference. It is its representative character which enriches its colour and composition. It changes its outlook from narrow commmnalism to broad nationalism under the present circumstances such a change is more than an imperative necessity. So all those who have the good of the country at heart should strive their utmost to bring about this wholesome change in the structure and outlook of our sporting bodies. Then the atmosphere of our sporting fields and arena will automatically change to help the growth of our sport on healthy lines.

ENCOURAGE HEALTHY GAMES

As it is, hockey and football has taken immense strides in Bombay during recent years, despite the non-co-operation of our principal Gymkhanas and Clubs. Fortunately some of the leading commercial firms and Government Departments are lending some support to them. But that is hardly adequate. Our leading Gymkhanas and Cclubs who are so wealthy ought to take a hand in them. In this respect the Hindu Gymkhana can easily give a lead. Nearly 20 years ago, when I was its Tennis Secretary I had persuaded its Managing Committee to start both hockey and football. Unfortunately these departments were closed two or three years later. Owing to the inadequate support from the members. Times are now past changing. Our schools and colleges are encouraging their promotion which is sure to provide them with enough votaries to make a beginning. Would they make an effort?

INDOOR vs OUTDOOR SPORT

For Heaven's sake, do not encourage indoor games. Badminton, table-tennis and billiards have their places no doubt in the catalogue of sports. They are entertaining, I admit, in their own way. But they are far from healthy. In the closed atmosphere in which they are played they do not make for healthy growth of the physique. On the other hand, it taxes the eye-sight to undesirable limits.

There is nothing better than outdoor games in the world of sport. Therefore they should be encouraged to the utmost limits. Apart from giving a vaster number of players and spectators healthy recreation, they provide them with ample entertainment at a cheaper cost of energy, time and money. And at the same time offer plenty of opportunities to come into close contact with the civilised world. Will the Hindu Gymkhana cut a new path for the future?

CRICKET UNSUITABLE FOR INDIANS

Then I would like the Gymkhana to pay less attention to cricket than it did in the past. As I have said

(Continued on Page 7.)

MIDGET SOUND RECORDER

The Armour Research Foundation of Chicago, a non-profit research organization, recently unveiled its three-pound pocket-sized recorder. Similar to those used by the U. S. Army and Navy, the midget set impresses sound on wire as thin as human hair. It contains a battery-powered motor. The Foundation foresees a post-war demand for such portable dictation units particularly from travelling executive and salesmen. Moreover, recordings may be made for a number of purposes, such as entertainment and education, communication, dictation and transcription, as a record of proceedings or interviews or the taking of testimony.

The pocket recorder is about the size of a small home motion-picture camera and can be carried in a women's handbag. Its wire spools, when transferred to a recorder with a play-back dtvice, can be played back instantly and with high fidelity. The record on the wire is permanent, not deteriorating with age. Vibration, motion or position of the recorder or reproducer do not affect the performance.

Let us talk it over—

It was a unique experience, the visit to the "Oil Empire".

I am not referring to the Red-scared regions of Persia nor am I asking you to fly with me on the wings of imagination to the far-away oil refineries of Borneo. I am talking of an "Oil Empire" which exists within hundred miles of Bombay.

Though the war is officially over and the D.I.R. is a bit relaxed, still I cannot possibly tell you where exactly this undreamt of, well-guarded "Oil Empire" is. As my host was proudly taking me along the well made roads in the fifty acres of his Empire, my first thought was "what an ideal target it would have made". ("Hardly a womanly thought," that's wht a friend of mine remarked. What about the heroic deeds of women guerillas in the war? Men are so forgetful!)

* * *

Don't you go by the number fifty. By itself it may not be very imposing but when you come to think of this stretch of land complete with a hillock, huge trees, two natural wells, a few static water tanks, parallel motor roads, fire-fighting engines and telephone communications, then you'll realise what I mean.

What was all this paraphernalia for?-to preserve and guard thousands and thousands of gallons of oil which could keep mobile the war machine for defending the bigger Empire!! What a display of efficiency and studied care to protect the precious stores! Concrete platforms kept rain floods from the oil barrels while tarpauline sheets provided tent-l;ke covering from the tropical sun.

Besides, a few hundred men and officers were posted to look after the Empire's administration. They all amenities of a club and canteen from wireless sets to a miniature theatre, too. No wonder the men were satisfied and put in fine work. Nothing else seemed to matter so long as the fuel for the war of Freedoms was well-preserved.

* * *

But now the war is over and there is something more scarce and valuable than the cumbustible fluid —the people's Food. Its preservation demands equally efficient system if at all the huge food stocks coming from foreign countries are to reach thousands of our villages in the interior. Even if half the care and pains were taken over this fuel for human body-machine. tons and tons of food grains and 'ata' would not have gone by the Hoogly way as in Bengal!

Unless everything possible is done to augment and conserve the food stocks in hand, we dare not hope to come out of this famine even with the skin of our teeth. Everybody, right from the all-powerful Viceroy to the helpless housewife is calling for unity on the food front but unless an all-India plan is set working, it will be futile to expect co-operation from the people. Is it not time Grain Banks were set up in place of Oil Empirers? The same men can be made to take over charge and see that those Grain Banks are protected from fire, decay of even the **goondas**—the saboteurs in civil life. It's not enough for the C-in-C. to call upon his men to be self-sufficient; he must lend the efficient services of the three services to fight the ghastly menace of famine.

Have you seen our Food Gods' lastest? I wonder if you really have, although it is pasted galore on every wall at vantage points! It is one of the waste-not-drive brain waves, exhibiting to the public eye one of us indlgling in an uncivic act by the wayside waste-bin. Nay, we are painted as a callous criminal— depositing a meal into the dust-bin. The thali contains two chapatis and some vegetables!

Doesn't the crime become unpardonable when committed by an educated person? The oomph girl in the poster hardly looks like a maid clearing dishes in a rich household! But that apart, need we exaggerate every time for the sake of propaganda? With the present inadequate rations, even in a rich household the left-overs come in handy for a servant or at least the dog. What needs must be stressed is the saving up of even one single morsel. It is a national trait of ours to over-feed our guest. who in his modesty doesn't say 'nay' to the hostess but leaves the unwanted couple of mouthfuls to the care of the platter....

—*Leela.*

From The Ladies' Gallery

Impressions Of Central Assembly

By "Shubha"

Radio City in New York, because of its stream-lined buildings and elegant shops, has rightly been called the 'Show-Place of the American Nation.' In a country with as much variety and diversity in the externals of life as India, it would be difficult to dub any one place as a 'show-place'; but India's 'intelligentsia' like that of the rest of the world, has become so politically minded of late, that one would not be considered too prosaic if one called the Central Legislative Assembly the "show-place" of the Indian Nation (with apologies to Mr. Jinnah for the use of the singular number!)

For if the members of the Legislative Assembly could at all claim to represent the various Indian parties and communities, they truly represent them in the superficial but interesting variety of dress, manner accent, and type. And yet the spirit of comradeship and harmony prevailing between the politically antagonistic parties is another indicative of the fundamental harmony and unity that has always characterised our various communities. The colourfulness of the House is no doubt enhanced by the presence of the Congress party, which is truly a People's Party, judging by the informality of its dress and manners. Not only do the Congress members represent the different varieties of dress, but also embody and recapitulate in their persons the entire history of India.

Style And Personalities

While the noble Mahamahopadhyaya from Bengal with his flowing beard and long silvery hair, reminds one of the Vedic seers of ancient India, the smart and mentally alert Mr. Asaf Ali or Mr. Masani are typical of modern India. As far as fashions are concerned, men score over women in that they differ not only in dress and hair styles, but also in moustaches and beards.

Looking round the house, one sees an equal number of clean shaven and moustachioed gentlemen, with a few beards scattered here and there. The President's trim little 'forget-me-not' (I learnt this term from male confreres) suits his gentle, almost ascetic, personality, as much as the clean-shaven-ness of Mr. Jinnah goes with his smart clothes and slim figure.

For a study of different personalities and characters, the Congress benches offer a wide scope. The dignified bearings of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose or of the President, Mr. Mavlankar or of Mr. Manu Subedar contrast widely with the 'rgged individuality' of Professor Ranga Ranga (a people's man, if ever there was any. Professor Ranga's thirst for knowledge and information and his versatile interests are most commendable; Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar runs a close second in this noble pursuit for Truth. Sometimes I feel that Prof. Ranga's accusing finger at the Government Benches is even more threatening than the heated outpourings of Mr. Asaf Ali. The latter, with a perfect lawyer's style and manner, a clipped polished accent and an extremely excitable disposition has many traits in common with Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Sri Prakash, with his delightful humour, is not only the wit of the Congress Party but of the house and enlivens many a dull moment.

Alarming Number Of Saris!

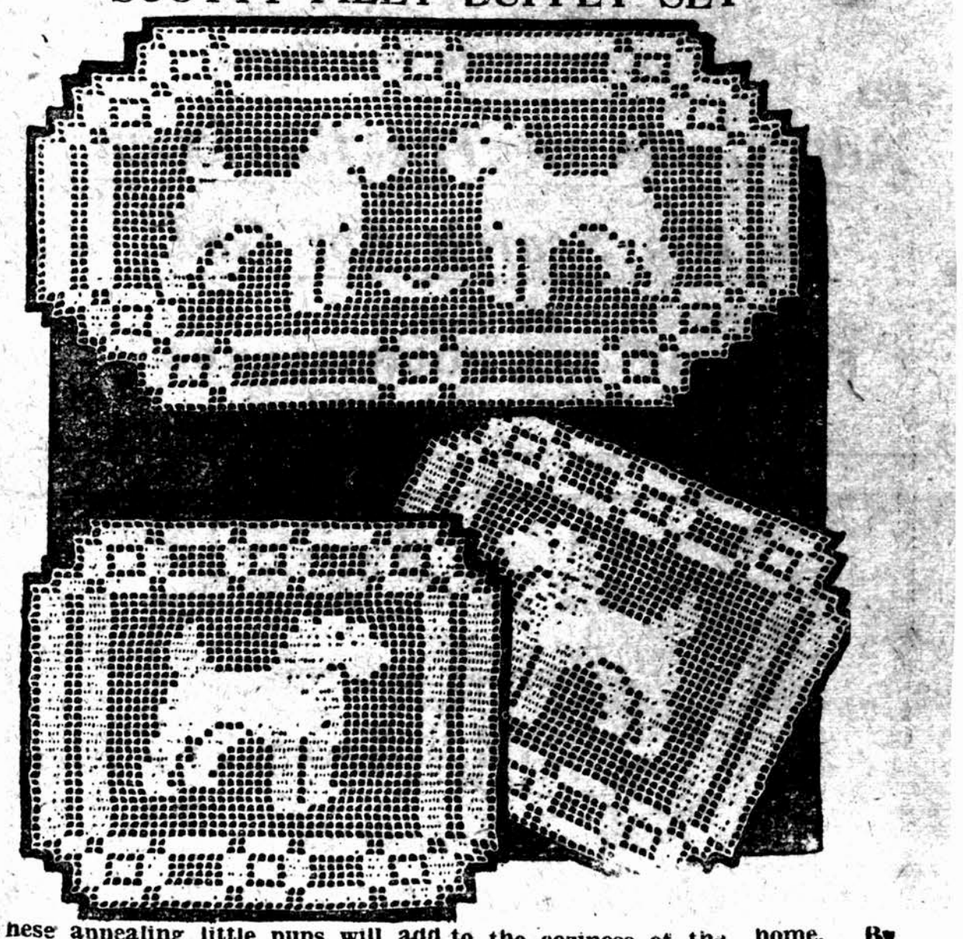
If a woman who is interested in clothes and fashions, feels indifferent towards attending a meeting of the Legislative Assembly which is almost but for one and now two, an exclusively male stronghold, she will be greatly mistaken. A few visits to the Assembly will be fully rewarded if only to see the beautiful khadi saris of Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan. I am ins-

(Continued on Page 21)

Women's Page

Needlework Notes

SCOTTY FILET BUFFET SET



These appealing little pups will add to the coziness of the home. By using the regular knitting and crochet cotton, your buffet set will be the envy of all your friends.

INCOME TAX HANDBOOK

'Income Tax Law and Practice in British India." By Anandagopal Banerjee, M.A., B.Com., (Prabartak Publishers, Calcutta).

The Income-tax Law and practice is becoming one of the most important branches of the law as it affects the citizen, whether a salaried person, a professional man, a trader or a company in his or its day to day affairs.

With eleven Courts working in India adjudicating on the various complicated problem of the income-tax law and practice and some times giving conflicting judgments on one issue, the assessee is some times bewildered, as he has to reconcile himself with irreconcilable decisions wade through a maze of case-law and has to keep himself abreast with the ever changing law in the shape of legislation, notifications, etc. coming from Government.

There are many standard books with its technical jargon on the subject but for an average assessee to understand the same, there was a need for a book like this and it is a welcome addition to the literature on the subject, as it gives practical illustrations which are far more effective to understand the points of issue than an academical discussion or quotations from case-law couched in technical jargon.

This book is therefore commended as a handy treatise, which will be of great use not only to an ordinary assessee but also to a person who has to deal with income-tax law and practice in day to day affairs.

Tanubhai D. Desai.

GUIDE TO YOUTH

Citizenship for the Indian Adolescent, by **Kali Das Kapur** (T.C.E. Journals and Publications Ltd., Lucknow) pp. 106 Re. 1.

The author has been in the teaching profession for over thirty years and has travelled abroad. He has had therefore an excellent opportunity to study the strength and the weakness of modern youth. In this book, he expounds to the Indian adolescent whom he addresses, the fundamental principles of good citizenship, with full and detailed reference to the school, the society, the country and the world. The author holds that a communal trade union or professional association open only to members professing a particular religion is contrary to a healthy social life.

In homely and persuasive words, the author takes the adolescent through the gamut of modern existence and shows to him the good path. The book is worth careful attention by the growing youth of either sex

TRIBAL AREAS

Considerations on 25 Million Souls of Tribal India and the Constituent Assembly," edited by **J. N. Hazarika;** pp. 96, Rs. 2. (Victory Press, Wellesly St., Calcutta).

This is a compilation of representations made to William Phillips, (personal representative of President Roosevelt). The Conciliation Committee, Mahatma Gandhi, the Muslim League and others, to induce them to take into consideration the status of the tribals in any future constitution of India. These representations are prefaced by an acute historical study of recent political developments in India. The author contends that the tribals should be adequately represented in the Constituent Assembly, Legislature and executives. The book contains a great deal of interesting formation about this vast body of men living almost unnoticed in India, who now demand adequate political recognition and due share in the Government of the country.

N.H.P.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH GUIDE

Infectious Diseases

Published by League of Nations, Geneva.

The war, with the migrations and hardships which it brought in its train, has considerably increased the danger of the spread of infectious diseases throughout the world.

It has also impeded the international exchange of the latest scientimic information and, owing to printing difficulties, its dissemination among the medical men of the world.

The publication of an up-to-date hand-book of infectious diseases is therefore timely and meets a definite need.

This compendium is the fruit of the clinical and bacteriological experience of the directing staff of a great medical research institute, namely, Professors C. Ionescia Mihaesti and M. Cluca and their collaborators of the Cantacuzene Institute, Bucharest. It also presents the advantage of having been brought right up to date with the aid of the information collected during the war by the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva.

The work reviews infectious and parasitic diseases grouped according to their etiological agents. It gives briefly in respect of each, first, a clinical description, the symptoms whereby it can be diagnosed and the treatment, and, secondly the channels of contagion and methods of prophylaxis.

The handbook is indeed intended both for medical practitioners and for public health experts. The former will find descriptions—with illustrations in three colours—of biological tests for purposes of diagnosis and chapters on the use of therapeutic sera, bacteriophages, sulphonomides and penicillin. The health expert will find also information concerning preventive vaccination and the collection of samples for the laboratory examination and bacteriological analysis of water.

The "handbook", which is published in a "pocket edition" cannot fail to be of service to the many who are today combating infectious diseases in the territories laid waste by war.

Urdu Books For Children

"Parho aur Barho". By Ibrahim Imadi, Published by Sultani Press, Bombay.

We have received six small story books in Urdu in this series "Read and Progress". Priced at six annas each, these books are intended for children studying in the Urdu second standard. They are written in very simple language containing only those necessary words which they must learn at their age The illustrations, however, leave much to be desired.

The Theatre Movement

"Towards A National Theatre" by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Published by Aundh Publishing Trust, Aundh. Price Rs. 1-8.

This little book is one more valuable addition to the popular tracts published under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference.

Today in the mid-twentieth century the screen has come to dominate our world of entertainment and we wonder if the drama or the theatre will ever take its place in our cultural life once again? An encouraging answer to this question is provided in this book which presents the varied facades of the Indian theatre since the pristine times.

Kamaladevi herself has played an important part in the revival of the Theatre Movement in our country and therefore she speaks with authority on the cultural as well as educational aspect of the theatre in the life of a community. Of late many attempts have been made by individuals and groups to bring the Indian stage into its own and although some of them have been of sporadic nature they all point towards the bright future the National Theatre promises to hold and the urgent need of evolving such an institution L.J.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once again, our space has been cut short. But thank God, all the same we shall be able to meet every week through this "Corner." Ofcourse, it will be a pleasure to hear from you as often as you can write to me . . . . .

* * *

Shri B. G. Kher, our President (by the by, probably you have known by now that he has taken over the charge of the Government of Bombay as the Prime Minister of the Province, and as such is to be addressed as the Honorable Mr. B. G. Kher), Lady Monijeh R. Masani and Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-Presidents, and Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, have issued the following appeal to the public:—

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to launch a collection of funds drive, and with that end in view, has organised a "Children's Fortnight" from Friday, April 19, to Sunday, April 28. During these days its various Branches will stage different programmes.

By the time of the Fortnight, all boys and girls will have completed their examinations, and they will be free to enjoy. They will certainly induce their parents also to join the functions. This appeal is, therefore, directed to their parents and guardians to attend these programmes in thousands, and thus support our Children's movement.

It is well known what Balkan-ji-Bari has done so far and has been doing at present in the interests of our younger generation. Here it would be enough to say that this Association is the only one, spread throughout India, seeking to provide on a practical plane the solution of communal problem, religious bigotry and ignorant superstation, which eat away the vitals of our dear Motherland. It offers to the children of all communities, languages and provinces, without the restriction of their economic status, a common platform to unite, mix and evolve fraternity, and to develop love for the fellow beings and the spirit of willing sacrifice for a noble cause. The generation of children reared up in an ideal atmosphere and with the outlook provided for by this Association will be something to be very proud of by the Nation.

The Association is run by a band of honorary workers whose only honorarium is love and service of children. It has about 125 Branches and about 25,000 Members, but it has no funds of its own, nor any immovable property. It has so far collected thousands of rupees for causes other than its own, and has hardly any funds for itself. Now the Association has decided to stimulate its activities with the help of full time paid workers and by publishing its literature and creating more and more centres with a view to penetrating into the darkness of our innumerable villages.

Children offer hearty congratulations to their President, Shri B. G. Kher, on becoming the Premier of Bombay.

Your contributions are solicited to the outmost of your ability. With your blessings and effective help, the Association hopes to progress towards the attainment of the desired end. All donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

* * *

Everybody can join the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

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Your loving,
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The Book House, 15, College Sq. CALCUTTA.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West opened the club king. East played the deuce and West shifted to a diamond which, of course. declarer won with the ace.

This hand was presented to several experts—all of whom ruffed a couple of diamonds, then drew a flock of trumps, playing for either a heart break or a squeeze. Neither of these eventualities came off.

What this proved was merely that sometimes experts over-complicate their play, allowing simple things to be overlooked. All declarer had to do to make the slam was ruff a couple of club. The ace would drop, establishing a good club in dummy and South would discard a losing heart.

This was probably as sound a way as any of playing for a possible squeeze—and it also provided for the simple possibility that West had opened a three card suit . . . as indeed he had.

A word should be said about West's lead. From ace-king small, it is often best to lead the ace against a suit slam. The leader can decide for himself whether he wishes to continue the suit and if either opponent is short (as is likely) it may help to keep declarer in ignorance of who holds the king.

Neither side vulnerable
North dealer

NORTH
♠ Q 9
♡ A K 9
◇ A J 9 5
♣ Q J 9 8

WEST
♠ J 5 2
♡ 8 3
◇ K 7 6 3 2
♣ A K 4

EAST
♠ 7
♡ J 10 6 4
◇ Q 10 8
♣ 10 7 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 10 8 6 4 3
♡ Q 7 5 2
◇ 4
♣ 3

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	1♠	Pass
2NT	Pass	6♠	All pass

IMPRESSIONS OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 19)

pired to write a poem on each of them; I refrain only because each one is lovelier than the other, and because the number is so alarming. Mrs. Swaminadhan and Khan Abdul Ghani are decidedly the two most colourful figures in the House; since the arrival of Maniben Kara, the otherwise drab Government benches look a little more cheerful.

The Muslim benches present almost as much variety of dress, manners, and complexions as the Congress. They are a beautiful blend of the old and the new, with the stream-lined figure of Mr. Jinnah in his ultra-smart clothes and some of his younger lieutenants—and the dignified and bearded gentlemen of the old school sitting behind him. There is no one single figure in the Congress ranks which is so outstandingly striking as that of Mr. Jinnah.

And Mr. Jinnah is striking not only because of his personality, but because he is quite out of place in the House. For Mr. Jinnah seems and is far too superior a person to be spending his days sitting in the Assembly. That supreme detachment and unconcern with the affairs of the world which characterises him, is the "detachment" that the Gita teaches.

I have noticed that he hardly ever looks at any human being. But Mr. Jinnah is all things to all men. Whereas to his followers he is the Great Leader, to others he is the most eligible candidate for stardom in Hollywood, or the epitome of accidental etiquette, or simply one of the best dressed men in the world. I heard some one compare his late entrances to those of the fresh young things in our colleges who enter the class after every one is seated, so that the boys may have better opportunities to admire them! Does Mr. Jinnah need admiration from those who have not already given it unstintedly?

Pleasant Informality

I am afraid one cannot write in the same frivolous vein about the Government benches as one can of the others. For one thing, there is very little colour there, and for another, the members are too portly and official-looking to inspire light, flippant remarks about them. Besides they are all too serious; even if half their number were to look as naturally pleasant as Mr. Anthony, they would present a more cheerful front to the House.

The imposing and stately structure of the House and its rigorous code of etiquette contrast strangely with the informality of its elected members. The constant comings and goings, shuffling of feet, the nods and bows and whispers, the public jokes of Mr. Sri Prakash—all are typical of a democratic assemblage of lawmakers who can change overnight into law-breakers. For in two of the greatest democracies of the world also, whether in the House of Commons, or in the House of Representatives, half the members do not hear what the other half are talking about, for they are either absent or snoring or indulging in any of those lighter pursuits of life which only a people's representatives can afford.

Bags And Bombs

Very often it is the visitors, specially those in the public galleries, who seem to be more interested in the proceedings of the House than the members. There is always a fair sprinkling of women; many of them seem to believe that listening quietly to the proceedings of the House is a waste of time, for they bring their knitting with them. Is it to 'while away' the time or to do something useful and contribute their share while 'constructive, nation-building' proposals are being talked about?

One surprising feature of the public galleries is that whereas the un-distinguished ladies in the Ladies' gallery are made to leave their bags outside, the same rule does not apply to the ladies in the Distinguished Visitors' gallery! I should think that a distinguished lady's bag is just as capable of concealing a bomb as that of her humbler sister. Does the Hon'ble the President think otherwise I wonder!

Anyway, to those of us who go unescorted by men, it is a most inconvenient thing to be deprived of our handbags which contain (besides the paraphernalia of civilized life), a few essentials like money, glasses, pen, etc.

Will the People's representatives look after the needs of us common women who do not necessarily want to be called ladies, but wish to be treated like them.

ART UNITES THE PEOPLE!

(Continued from Page 5)

deed, the INDIA IMMORTAL programme, without a word of propaganda, serves as a passionate plea for unity—cultural unity which, after all, is the basis of the larger political unity!

It is only through institutions and efforts like these that we can hope to realize the greater India of our dreams. For it means enriching the lives of our people with their lost heritage of culture, and at the same time using the medium of art to enlighten, inspire and unify our people. Incidentally, this live contact with people can also save our art from degeneration and give it the vitality it so badly needs. It is by no means an easy task. It cannot be attempted, much less achieved, by one single group. But if all such groups and institutions, working under the guidance and patronage of a truly national government, could pool their resources, their collective energy and enthusiasm, we could certainly make a great advance and built up something greater, finer and more enduring than what individual effort can accomplish.

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THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

anthem is played. There are other similar small things we are greatly interested in—food, for example. And cloth. And housing. And the sight of beggars. And thousands sleeping on the pavements. And workers being dismissed by Bosses for daring to organize themselves. And the millowners agents, pretending to be Congressmen, and beating up trade unionists. And thousands dying of industrial diseases. And dirty, ill-quipped hospitals with over-worked doctors trying to cope up with ten times the number of patients they can really treat.. And.....but need one go on?

*

You have a reputation for integrity and sincerity. You are known for your sympathy for the underdog. Your colleagues include some of the best brains in the province. And you are all seasoned fighters in the cause of freedom for which every one of you has sacrificed a great deal. You can do it—inaugurate a new era of freedom and social justice in this province—if only you will, if only you will combine sympathy with knowledge, a defiant contempt for the traditions of imperialist regime with a rational appreciation of the necessity of social planning, if only you have as much faith in the people as the people have in you!

I know you can do it. That is why I, one of the millions who now live under your care, can dare to sit down and write this letter to you—**and dare to hope** that you will read it and not allow one of your secretaries to consign it to the ministerial waste paper basket.

With best wishes for the success of your efforts to serve the people of Bombay,

Sincerely Yours
CHRONICLER

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CHANDI CHARAN GHOSE BROS

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"CHRONICLER" WRITES

AN OPEN LETTER TO BOMBAY PREMIER

My Dear Balasaheb,

I hope you do not mind my addressing you in this informal manner without bringing in the 'Majesty,' 'Excellency,' 'Highness,' Respected Sir or any of the other prefixes which we have been taught by our rulers always to use when communicating with authority. I know that such servile toadyism and alien formalism are repugnant to your sense of values. You are an Indian and a man of the people. A soldier of freedom. And I am told that you still like to be called by your 'convict number' by your former prison associates. It is in the name of the principles for which you have repeatedly gone to jail that an obscure and humble scribbler is writing you this Open Letter.

Need I preface my remarks with the trite observation that there is general rejoicing among the people on your resumption of office after seven years of voluntary renunciation of authority? For we know that the same motives—the freedom of the country and the well-being of the people—have brought you back to the Secretariat as made you walk out of it in 1939. You and your colleagues can set to your tasks, confident of the goodwill and loyal support of the people. Your first spell of office was marked by more than one measure of progressive legislation and genuine solicitude for the long-suffering people. This time you can go further and we know you will.

*

As I write these words I know that our country is still not entirely free from the shackles of a foreign imperialism. I know that the provincial Ministries still do not possess all the powers and resources necessary to undertake far-reaching changes in the administration. There is not yet a "National" Government at the Centre. The Governor with his veto is still there, though I have a feeling that this time he will think twice before using it against the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. Then there is the Steel Frame of the Bureaucracy which has been the prop of the empire for so long and can hardly be expected to become a pillar of democracy overnight. Finally there is Red Tape, the traditional official way of doing things, a soul-killing, time-wasting procedure, completely divorced from human considerations. The foul legacy of two hundred years of foreign rule cannot be swept away in a few days.

It will take years and years of patient, hard work to undo the work of an administration based on exploitation, and to lay the foundations of a new and more equitable polity based on freedom, equality and justice. And yet I know that you can do it. You alone can do it. For behind you are the people.

*

It is because they are behind you, and with you, that the people expect certain things from you and your Government. Above all, they expect you to be aware of and, responsive to, the popular sentiment on the issues that are of vital significance in the life of the people.

The larger and more prominent of these issues are already known to you—the crumbling rural economy and the more immediate problem of saving large areas in the presidency from the threat of impending famine, the scarcity of food and the consequent evils of hoarding and profiteering, the cloth shortage, the kerosene oil shortage, the difficulties of road transport in the rural areas, the official indifference to the grievances of the people, the corruption and bribery rampant in the administrative services.

The growing urbanization and industrialization are creating other problems which are both economic and social—the exploitation of labour, the insecurity of the working class, the inequities of the present system of employment in the mills, the eternal fear of unemployment, the lack of medical facilities, the lack of proper housing, the overcrowding and the horrible slums. The cost of living has steeply risen in the cities and towns and created economic problems not only for the working class but for the middle class as well. The so-called **"safaid posh"** classes— the clerks, the teachers, the petty shopkeepers, the lawyers and doctors—are feeling the pinch. The recent wave of strikes in the country and in this presidency—from teachers to sweepers, from policemen to factory workers—has to be viewed in the context of the larger issues of post-war depression and a rising capitalist class making a bid for mono poly.

The humanitarian sympathies of you as well as all your colleagues are well-known. But—and in all humility this is the point I wish to make—in the complex modern world with the forces of evil and exploitation working in a hundred insidious ways, sympathy is not enough without a clear, objective understanding of the issues involved. The important thing to remember is that today the down-trodden millions are rising (and you should know it for you and the other national leaders have helped them to rise) not to beg for sympathy, not to ask for "reforms", but to demand their rights. Any discontented group or class—whether they be teachers or taxi-drivers—has to be treated not as supplicants but as a unit of society legitimately demanding its share of the good things of life. No more can they be "patronized" or appeased by mere expressions of sympathy.

The economic conflict is growing in intensity and bitterness and is bound to grow further, because, on the one hand, the Indian capital is becoming entrenched and seeking to take over power from the foreign vested interests, and, on the other, the Indian Labour is becoming more conscious of its rights, more organized, more vocal, determined to resist indigenous and foreign exploitation alike. I do not think, with all the goodwill and moderation in the world, it is possible for any Government in the world—be it the Government of Bolivia or the Congress Ministry in Bombay—to be neutral in this conflict. Tomorrow, if not today, indirectly if not directly, a Government will have to take sides between Capital and Labour, between the Haves and the Have-nots, the Exploiters and the Exploited.

And it is my wish and my hope—as it is the wish and the hope of millions of others—that in such a crisis your Government will be on the side of the toilers and the workers, the people. One could not expect this from your predecessors, whose code of 'Law and Order' was meant to keep down every organization of the people, political or economic. But one certainly hopes that you and your colleagues will make it clear by your actions that you will not countenance repression and exploitation in any shape or form.

*

You, Balasahib, and the other respected leaders of the nation have made us conscious of the injustices and oppressions perpetrated by the imperialist rulers. The bitter resentment against foreign rule that you have created amongst us is the crowning glory of the historical role of the Indian National Congress, the organization that you so nobly and truly represent.

It is, therefore, nothing new or startling, when I say that the first duty of the people's representatives like you, on taking office, should be not to **continue** the administration of the imperialists, but to **discontinue** it, to change it so radically and sweepingly that not a vestige of the injustice and humiliation of the imperialist regime is left. I would not have been presumptuous enough to write this if I did not sense the danger of **our** leaders coming under the siren-like spell of the Bureaucracy and merely trying to "reform" an administrative machine which needs to overhauled from its very roots.

*

Take, for instance, the Police and the C.I.D.—the so-called Criminal Investigation Department, which has been mainly busy with shadowing patriots and political workers. Is it not a fact that the elaborate machinery of this department has consistently been used for anti-national, anti-freedom purposes? Is it not a fact that this department keeps secret, Gestapo-like dossiers on every political worker, every radical intellectual, every Congressmen, every communist and socialist, every trade unionist and kisan organizer? You should know it, for if you pay a surprise visit to the local Gestapo headquarters you are sure to find a dossier on yourself and on all your colleagues—listing you all as potential criminals and enemies of society! C.I.D. men can still be seen attending political meetings and taking down notes of speeches.

Should it not be your duty to put an immediate stop to all this, to make a bonfire of all these dossiers on political workers? Only then shall we feel free from the oppressive Police rule which has been the chief instrument of our slavery for the last two hundred years.

You can do it. Constitutionally you have the authority to do it. You can order the destruction of the police records which are a reminder of our political humiliation. But will you and the other Congress Premiers do it? Once before, the Congress Ministries came to power. But they did not touch the Police departments, which continued to function as limbs of imperialism. The result was that as soon as the Congress ministries resigned, the old order was resumed without the least delay or difficulty. The dossiers on the political workers—including all the Congress Ministers—were taken out again and used to shadow their activities, to collect evidence against them, to thwart the national movement. The police officers had not the least compunction in arresting their former Premiers and Home Ministers on the morning of August 9, 42. We know what the Police did to patriots during the days of the August struggle, and it is intolerable to see the same men carrying on in the same old oppressive manner even now when our own Ministers occupy the chairs of authority.

This reminds me of the certificates of efficiency given to our Ministers by the (Governors of seven Congress provinces in 1942. To many of us they were the measure of the failure of our ministries. We would prefer the Governors to be dissatisfied, to feel provoked, by the working of our ministries. We would like them to feel at every step the difference between the representatives of the people and the puppets of imperialism with whom they have been dealing so long. We would like to see few Governors resigning because they can't keep pace with their ministries. We would like the Steel Frame bureaucrats to start booking their passages to England. Then alone we shall feel that we are truly coming into our own, that at last we have secured a measure of the Freedom for which we have been striving and struggling for so long.

*

You might say that I am laying too much stress on a psychological and emotional, rather than a practical, approach to the problem. But why not? Haven't you and other leaders of the Congress created in us this psychology of disliking every symbol of imperialism? How can you expect us now to change —now when we are anxiously waiting to see all our patriotic aspirations, all our daring dreams of a free India, to come true?

Throughout our national struggle, such dreams have sustained us and spurted us to greater, more determined effort. Dreams of freedom, of equality, of prosperity and security. We have dreamt of an India free from the suffocating presence of imperialism, in which every Indian can breathe freely, in which every peasant and worker can stand esect and unafraid, in which poverty is liquidated along with unnecessary wealth, in which one can speak and write without fear of the Police and the C.I.D., in which we love and respect those whom we choose to carry on our government, and not be afraid of them and have to hate them.

The coming of the Congress Ministries is the first instalment of this dream. After the nightmarish days of Section 93 and the wartime gags on freedom of expression and action, this is what we have been hoping for, what we have been waiting for. Are we now to be told: "Your dreams were foolish. A Government's primary duty is to govern—and to carry on! Law and Order must be maintained. Experienced administrators cannot be dispensed with, even if they are reactionary agents of imperialism....."Are our dreams to be shattered by such cold douches of disillusionment? Having faith in you, I hope not.

*

And yet I feel something missing, something dramatic and spectacular and moving which would make us gasp with delight and to cry out in exultation: "We are free at last. We have come into our own. We need fear none any longer". I don't know exactly why I felt disappointed on the morning after you assumed office. Was it that, as I came out of my house, I expected and failed to find a different earth and a different sky, a different edge to the breeze, a different dignity in the men who walked the streets, a different grace in women, a different rhythm and tempo of life altogether? I know the corroding effect of centuries-long oppression cannot be wiped out in a single night. I know it is foolish and futile to expect too much too soon. And yet something in me craved to see some tangible sign in the city which would proclaim the end of the night of misery in our country and the dawn of a new day, the day of freedom and hope! If it was even a solitary but grand tricolour flag flying over the Secretariat, if it was only a little less swagger in the arrogant Police sergeant I encountered in the bus, if it was a little more optimism and cheer on the face of the crowd, worried by cut in rations, worried by scarcity of cloth, worried by news of famine! There was not even a negative sign. In the evening I went to a cinema and heard the same "God Save The King" anthem being played at the end. And, coming out of the cinema, I was reminded that the local censors had defaced the portraits and statues of national leaders like Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and cut out national songs, from quite a number of films. Now, at last, I felt, such humiliating and anti-national orders will be immediately withdrawn. I have waited for two weeks and yet no such action has been taken and, for all intents and purposes, your Government is continuing in this respect the anti-national policy of the previous administration which held it criminal to display the features of our beloved national leaders on the cinema screen.

*

A minor thing, you might say. It can soon be remedied. And I am sure it will be. But life of small people like us is made up of these small things, small pin-pricks to our national self-respect, small indignities when drunken tommies bar our way and force us to stand to attention when their imperi

(Continued on Page 21)

Potter.....

TRUNK CALLS

By Asu De

Why is a Trunk Call a "Trunk" Call?

What with the riots, and the Food Problem and Cabinet Delegation, I suppose you never gave a thought to the thing. But do it now! Think. There is always a meaning to these names. The Smiths of today had all their domiciles "under the spreading chestnut-tree" in the dim and hoary past. The Carvers were famous for their prowess at the groaning board: the Topers at the village pub: the Tuckers at marriage feasts. The Griffins were not human beings at all, but "fabulous creatures with eagle's head, wings, and lion's body." That's what the Fowlers say.

As for the Fowlers themselves, they were not making dictionaries those days, but just "catching, hunting, shooting, or snaring wild fowl." They say so themselves.

So, why is a Trunk Call a "Trunk" Call?

The telephone department will be of no help to you. I asked them myself, and they told me that a "Trunk Call" was a call on the Telephone Main Line with special charges. That is all very well, but it is avoiding the main issue. Why call it a "Trunk"? Why not call it a "Bunk Call" or a "Funk Call" or some such thing?

The Fowlers will help you, but only if you read their dictionary to some purpose. At first shot, they will try to mislead you. An attempt will be made to beguile you with the same rigmarole which the Department tried on you: "A Trunk Call is a Telephone Call on the Trunk Line with special charges according to distance". But why call it a "Trunk" at all?

The answer is further down in the Dictionary. Don't stop at this ballyhooing, but read some more. Under the same heading, you come across this revealing connotation: **"A Trunk is a proboscis, esp. of elephant."**

That is where this bag lets out its cat. For there you have the whole answer in a parcel. You may not know what a "proboscis" is, but surely you have seen an elephant trunk? Stick to that knowledge like glue. A Trunk Call is a Trunk Call because it is nothing more nor less than what a trunk is to an elephant. The telephone being the elephant.

Now mark this, Will you transpose the letters in "e-l-e-p-h-a-n-t" and see for yourself how near you come to "t-e-l-e-p-h-o-n-e"? Would you still say that there is nothing in it?

But the case does not rest on a mere matter of an anagram. Bear with me just for a few moments more and you will see how deeper lies the affinity between the proboscis of an elephant and the proboscis of the Telephone Line.

Have you seen an elephant trunk in action? If you have, you must have been struck by the amazing grip which the thing has on anything which it chooses to grasp. Once in a circus I saw several trained monkeys trying to snatch away a carrot from the nozzle of an elephant. They might have just as well tried to separate a native of Aberdeen from a six-penny piece in his pocket. It could not be done.

That, in a nutshell, is why a "Trunk Call" is a "Trunk Call." There you have the parlour,—all so nice and comfy; and there is Monsieur Spider, also known as the Government Telephone Department,—all bows and smiles, waiting up for you. **"Entrez, monsieurs et mesdames,** the house is yours!" Take it from me, the "Rooms" at Monte are safer.

First time I mustered up courage to attempt a talk with a man five hundred miles away, I paid something like Six Rupees for the "touch." It was years ago, when they had not started the "Personal" system. I did not talk to my man because he was nowhere near the telephone. But I paid all the same. A servant of the house at the other end had come and lifted the receiver. I paid for the touch.

Others suffered this way, too, and deep rumbles came to be heard all over the place. People boggled at paying for mere "touches." The big guns of the Department sat in solemn seances for six months, and then came out with a concession,—at least, that is what it was trotted out to be. It ran in the form of the following rule:

"A particular person call is one which the Trunk Service undertakes to connect the particular person wanted. An additional charge of 25 per cent over and above the normal trunk rate will be charged if the call is effective. If the particular person required is not available, a charge of 25 per cent of the normal trunk call will be made."

Nothing, you would say, could be more handsome. If you don't get your man, you only pay a quarter of the ordinary charge, and go away happy.

But if you do get your man? What then?

The Telephone Department, being wise in their generation, knew what happened then, knew the meaning of the word "proboscis", and that is why the Telephone Department is always showing a surplus.

This is what happened to me when I was lured into the parlour second time, when I wanted a "particular person call." Within a few hours of the booking, I got my man. What I had to tell him might be finished in two minutes.

But the man at the other end happened to have been at school with me. What was worse, we had not met for a few years, and he remembered the fact as soon as I made contact. "Hullo, hullo, hul-l-o, look who's here! Telephoning, by Jove, and from all this distance! Rolling in the stuff, aren't you, old bean! How **are** you, old boy, and the missus, and the little piccaninnies? Say, did you hear what happened to old Bobbie at the last show?...."

Believe it or not, he told me what happened to old Bobbie at the last show before I could stop him. It was no use trying to tell him that I could not place "Old Bobbie" for my life When he finished telling what happened to "old Bobbie", he told me all about his own health, the health of **his** missus, and **his** piccaninnies. And then a third voice,—a deep and pontifical voice,—piped in from somewhere: "THREE MINUTES OVER SIR!"

It made me stir and squirm in my seat, but on the chap blathering at the other end it had the effect of a beetle on the road stopping a steamroller. He rumbled on for a good ten minutes more, the invisible Bishop breaking in from time to time with his tocsin call.

And then this sublime ass asked me if I wanted anything. I did not tell him what I wanted most at the moment,—his head on a dinner-plate,—but contented myself with mentioning my original object. I got a sort of a reply,—with a lot of trimmings. Later, I forked out something in the neighbourhood of Fifteen Rupees. And then I swore like Poe's raven.

The moral of the tale was, of course, obvious. Never give a "Trunk Call" to a friend of your youth, particularly if he happens to be of the gregarious, garrulous type. I was, therefore, entirely at my ease when I popped into the parlour for the third time. This was no companion of my youth. In fact, the man could be companion to nobody's youth,—nobody living, I mean. For the man was my uncle, and he was at school with Johnnie Walker.

The source of the trouble which followed was that this Methuselah had no faith in new-fangled notions. It is not merely that he doubted that such a thing as a "Trunk Call" existed. Even if it did, he resented its existence. When, therefore, I woke him up at midnight from Delhi and wanted to put him at his ease by saying that it was I and I was speaking from Delhi, the first reaction I got to this opening overture sounded like the muffled roar of distan thunder. And then, he gave tongue:

"What do you mean by saying that you are speaking from Delhi? I am in Calcutta. You say you are not at Calcutta but at Delhi. How can you speak from Delhi? It takes more than two days to reach Delhi..." Out of sheer folly, I informed him of the special charges I would have to pay for all extravagant talk. It seemed to excite him still more. "WHAT! You mean to say you are paying so-much-and-so-much for a three-minutes talk! How **can** you! I always said that you were the most extravagant of all young men I knew, but this....!!!"

After ten minutes in this vein. the old man stopped for a spot of breath and I rushed in with my message: "Will you tell Roy tomorrow morning to wire to me to Agra instead of writing to me to this address? I shall be starting for Agra tomorrow. Roy has no telephone." He pondered over the news that Roy had no telephone but mercifully passed that over. He asked me why I was going to Agra. I explained.

I had better explain to you why I was playing the Job to this old curmudgeon. You see, this was one of those bachelor uncles you find dead or dying in the opening chapters of a romantic novel,—dying usually of elephantiasis of the bank-roll. There were three other nephews besides me in the offing. You will understand.

So, he had his twenty-five minutes of avuncular luxury and Monsieur Spider had a trifle over Twenty-five Rupees from me.

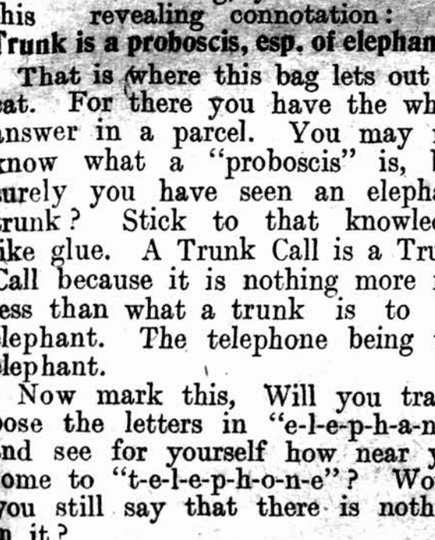
"Trunk"..... "Name given to the proboscis of animals, esp. elephants." Don't forget it in a hurry again, will you?

Introducing....

We begin this week a new series of humorous articles—PATTER by Asude.

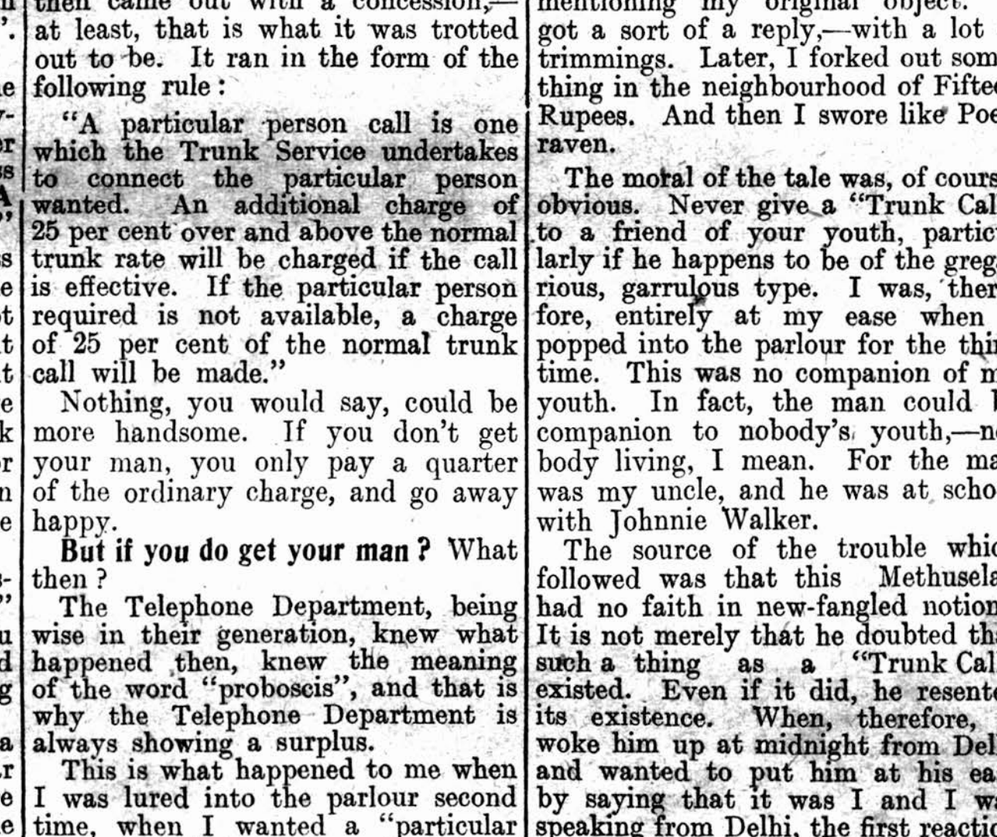
Asude's is a name well-known to newspaper readers in Eastern India. He used to contribute a regular humorous column to the "Sunday Patrika" and, subsequently, his articles were published in book form.

As the title PATTER suggests, Asude's writings are sprightly, humorous and with a dig in every para. He has a keen sense of observation and a racy style. His humour is entirely free from malice. . . However the taste of the pudding is in the eating. . . .

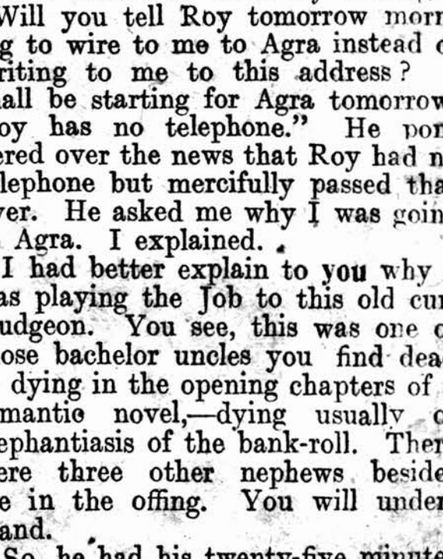


Smoker: "I hope you don't mind me smoking."

Clergyman: "Not in the least, Sir, if you don't mind me being ill".



Just Park somewhere. We've decided to hire you by the month.



Old Lady: "What a terrible cold you have. Have you tried gargling with salt and water?"

Seilor: "I should say I've,, must I've been torpedoed three times."

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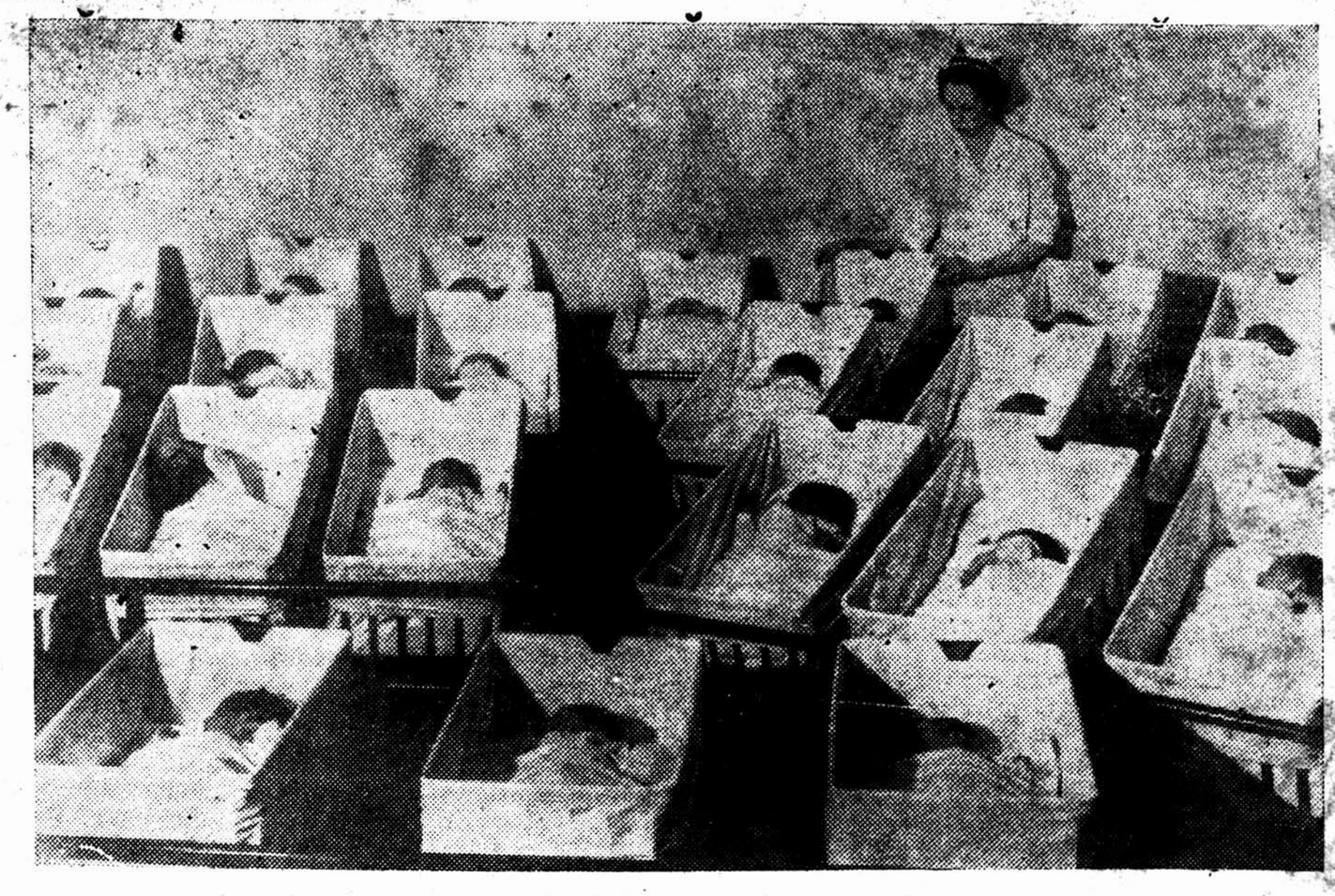
NEW YORK MEDICAL CENTRE



Registered No. B. 4668

Twenty-two newborn babies lie in their bassinets in one of the many nurseries of the maternity department. The centre has recorded more than 35,000 births since its inauguration in 1932, and has established the low maternal mortality rate of 1.81 per thousand births.

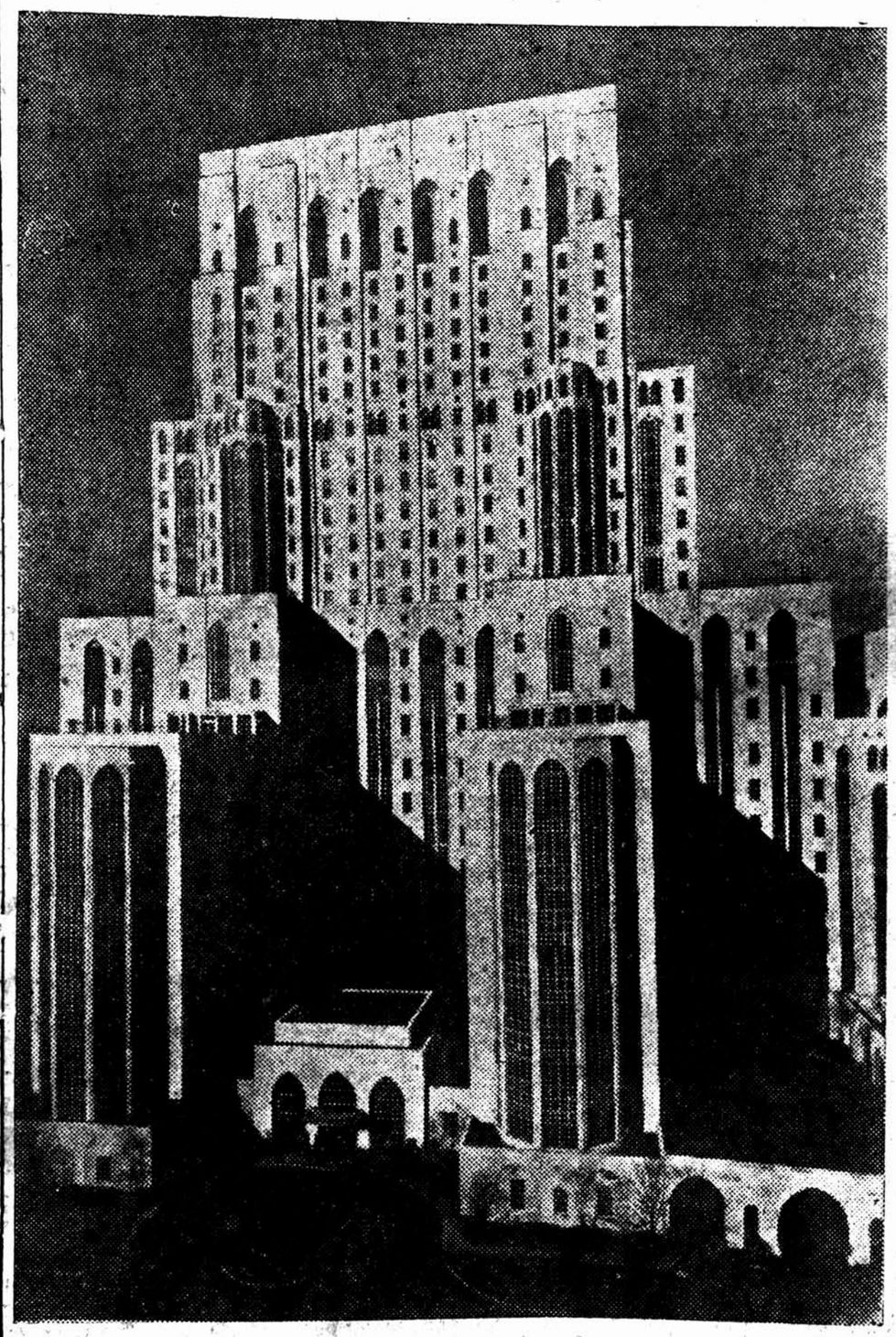
In New York City fourteen years ago, a group of important medical institutions were brought together and housed in eleven modern structures of unique design and advanced conception centered about a towering 27-story building.

These medical institutions are organized as New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and occupy several city blocks on East River Drive between 68th and 71st streets on Manhattan Island, in the heart of New York City. The impressive structures contain 28,000,000 cubic feet of space in America's largest institution of its kin.

The three great currents of modern medicine—healing, teaching and research—flow together through all the diversified activities of this unusual Center. The two main institutions of the Center, as indicated by its tittle, are the New York Hospital and the Cornell Medical College. The hospital was founded in 1771 by a grant from King George III of England. The Cornell Medical College, a unit of Cornell University, a noted educational institution in central New York State, was established in 1898 and soon began training its students at the New York Hospital, with which it made affiliation in 1912.

Other institutions absorbed by the Center include the New York Lying-In Hospital, founded in 1799; the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. The Center's annual number of students, about 300, is selected from a list of 3,000 applicants. Those enrolled in an average year hold degrees from 80 different colleges and universities and represent 39 of the 48 states of the United States.

The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center maintained a military unit, the Ninth General Hospital, United States Army, during the war. Answering the nation's call for doctors, the college course was shortened from four to three years with special training in military medicine.



This is a view of the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Centre, largest institution of its kind in the United States. The centre consists of 11 modern structures grouped about a 27-storey central building. Many of the centre's roofs are designed as sundecks for patients.

The School of Nursing instructed students, inactive graduates, and volunteer aides, while the New York Hospital taught the principles of first aid to hundreds of non-professional men and women.

In a typical year, the Center has 1,420 beds in use; 23,321 patients; 44,661 out-patients; 312,000 out-patient visits and 3,305 babies born. In the first 10 years of its existence, the Center treated more than 600,000 patients.

In research, the Center has been one of America's greatest exponents of the modern conception of medicine, which is not merely to cure the sick but to preserve and promote community health. Through its great size and extensive equipment, the Center is able to place the latest devices and laboratory discoveries directly in the doctor's hands, and its resources enable laboratory workers to become more intimately aware of the doctor's needs.

The Center has made many important advances in the field of medicine. The center's maternal mortality rate, for instance, is 1.81 per thousand compared with the national average of 6 per thousand.

Those who organized and built the New York Hospital-Cornell Medica Center designed it to endure "not less than a hundred years." In this regard, the Center already has fulfilled the vision of its founders in demonstrating its capacity to cope with the pressing medical problems of the war and the post-war world.—

Student nurses study in the refe rence library.

Mobile bookshelves quickly bring reading matter to patients.

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